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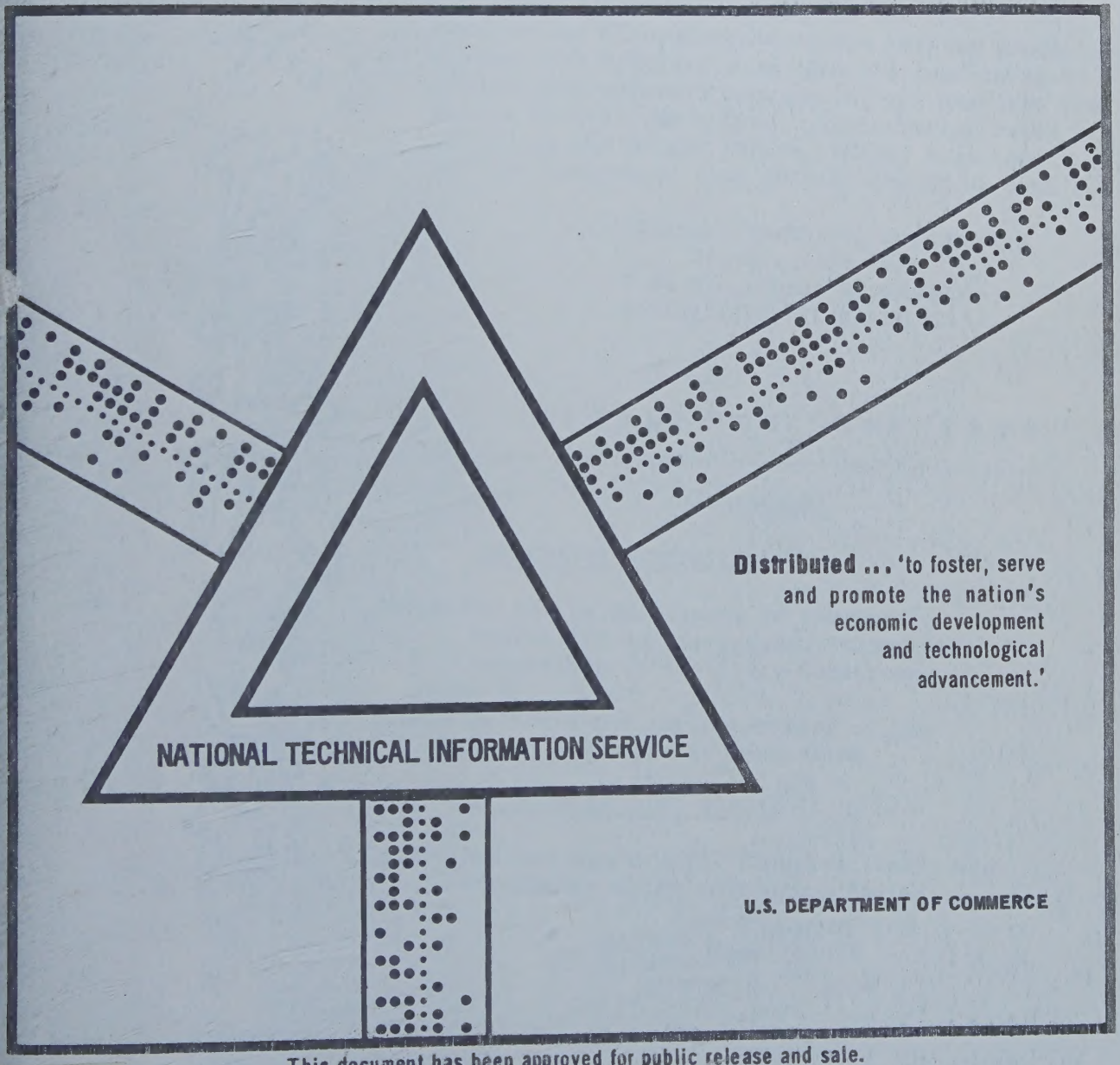
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****
* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Persevere in the Principles of Democratic Centralism and Strengthen Collective Leadership of the Party Committee

- CCP committee of the Rolling Stock Plant of P'uchen, Nanking, follows the teachings of great leader Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 5, 1971)

(According to NCNA, Nanking) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full," the Party committee of the Rolling Stock Plant of P'uchen, Nanking, firmly upholds the principles of democratic centralism of the Party, strengthens the collective leadership of the Party committee and fully develops its role as a combat headquarters.

When the new Party committee of this plant was first established, the principal leading members of the Party committee paid great attention to the question of developing democracy and strengthening the collective leadership of the Party committee. But at Party committee meetings the secretary and deputy secretary often did most of the talking while the other committee members spoke very little. A careful analysis and study revealed that one of the most important reasons for this phenomenon was the fact that questions to be discussed at the meetings were unknown to members of the Party committee before the meetings were held. As a result, they never had much to say or any proposals to make during meetings.

Now, how could we make every member of the Party committee speak up enthusiastically so as to develop fully the collective leadership of the Party committee? The Party committee of the P'uchen Rolling Stock Plant followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Notice of meetings should be given

beforehand; this is like issuing a 'Notice to Reassure the Public,' so that everybody will know what is going to be discussed and what problems are to be solved and can make timely preparations," and issued notices in advance every time it held Party committee meetings. In this way, not only the secretary and deputy secretary were prepared, but every committee member would be prepared before the meeting; and everybody could say freely what they wanted to say and fully express his opinion.

Before holding a meeting to discuss important questions, the principal leading members of the Party committee of this plant would organize all the committee members to conduct actual investigation in addition to trying to show them as much detail as possible about the issues to be discussed. The principal leading committee members think that the only way to enable every committee member to express his views and bring forth his opinion is to let him understand and become familiar with the questions to be studied.

The Party committee of P'uchen Rolling Stock Plant has learned from practice that members of the Party committee must prepare themselves well before a meeting and form their own views so as to create conditions for increasing the opportunity for them to take the floor. But this is not enough. The only way to make them speak out fully about everything they know and bring out fully all the different views is to develop democracy fully and provide a democratic atmosphere. To achieve this they firmly carry out the following three points:

1. Extensive discussion. The Party committee must allow every committee member to express his views fully and to discuss them fully, and, in particular, respect the views of the minority before it can overcome the idea of "what I say counts" and truly "let all people have their say."

On one occasion one of the members of the Party committee requested at a Party committee meeting to discuss an application from a sick employee asking to be transferred to another hospital to continue treatment. Most of the comrades thought that this was a concrete matter and that the necessity for transfer could be decided by the hospital and there was no need to bring up the matter at a Party committee meeting for discussion. However, some of the comrades insisted on discussing this matter. Their reason was that the Party committee should also pay attention to the livelihood of the masses.

At this time the secretary of the Party committee asked everybody to listen patiently to this comrade's view till the end. After he finished, everybody began to pay attention to this matter and discovered many problems in the system of service and working style of treatment in the hospital of the plant, which the masses found unsatisfactory. So they adopted immediate measures to strengthen work in this respect, which not only enabled this patient to obtain reasonable treatment but also improved the working style in the hospital and improved the quality of treatment.

2. Development of debate. When the Party committee of this plant discussed and decided upon important issues, it not only asked everybody to develop debate extensively, but also followed Chairman Mao's teaching,

"Debates over different opinions can help the truth to develop itself," and developed debates when there were divergent opinions. Debates over different opinions enable the members to unify their views on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The views of the committee members were divided at a Party committee meeting for the discussion of whether a new Party member could take charge of the leadership work of a Party branch. Some people said this new Party member had the right background, was enthusiastic in work and high in his consciousness in line struggle; therefore it was safe to let him take charge of the leadership work of the Party branch. However, other people thought this Party member was a junior in the Party and lacked experience; therefore he could not yet manage the work.

Which was the correct view? Principal leading members of the Party committee guided everybody to study Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin's teachings on the training of successors and developed a heated debate. Everybody used Chairman Mao's dialectic materialist viewpoint in looking at this question correctly in association with his own course of growth under the care of the Party. Finally all committee members unified their thinking, elevated their understanding and unanimously agreed to let this new Party member take charge of the leadership work of the Party branch.

3. Correct conclusion. The principal leading members of the Party committee of this plant realize from practice that the extensive development of democracy is for the purpose of mobilizing the revolutionary activism of all committee members and pooling together their wisdom and talent so as to draw conclusions consistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the objective reality. Therefore after a thorough democratic discussion we should gather together what should be gathered together and draw conclusions on whatever matters on which conclusion should be drawn; otherwise everyone will hold on to his own opinion and act in his own way, and it will become impossible to strengthen collective leadership.

Consequently the committee members emphatically stress that every member of the Party committee must stand firm on Party spirit, dare to insist on the truth and have the courage to correct his mistakes. The secretary and deputy secretary in particular must correctly handle the relation between the individual and the collective, learn from the committee members humbly and have the courage to correct their own erroneous views. When there are complicated and divergent views, they would adopt the method of consultations both within and without the Party committee, in which the secretary and deputy secretary separately discuss the views with the Party members, deliberate on them fully and exchange views before further discussion and final decision.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "When Party organizations at various levels solve problems they must adopt a serious attitude and implement the resolutions immediately as soon as they are passed." The Party committee of this plant holds that members of the Party committee must look at resolutions from the height of Party spirit and carry them out resolutely as

soon as they are adopted. The bad working style of approving a resolution at a meeting but thinking otherwise after the meeting and voicing disapproval later must be struggled against or we shall fail to pool together everybody's wisdom during the discussion of problems and combine everybody's efforts in execution of a resolution. Only then will Party members be able to unify their understanding, unify policy-making, unify plans, unify command and unify action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The execution of resolutions of the Party committee in an exemplary manner by the principal leading members of the Party committee is an important assurance of realizing the resolutions. In this Party committee, its leading members always set examples for the other members of the committee in implementing the resolutions thoroughly every time they are adopted. For instance, after the Party committee warmly responded to Chairman Mao's great appeal, adopted a resolution for reading books conscientiously and set up reading squads, the secretary and deputy secretary persevered in reading books by Marx and Lenin conscientiously, studying Chairman Mao's works earnestly, trying not to absent themselves on study days and "reading everyday" regardless of how busy they were, how heavy the work load was, and how little time they had.

* * *

Firmly Maintain the Implementation of the Party's Democratic Centralism

- Party committee of Dairen Diesel Engine Works, earnestly studying Chairman Mao's teachings, strengthens the solidarity and unity of the "leading squad" in the committee on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and so assures the triumphant progress of all work along the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 6, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To make the Party powerful, implementation of democratic centralism in the Party must be relied on for mobilization of the activism of the whole Party," the Party committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Works firmly maintains the implementation of democratic centralism, on the fundamental principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought thus strengthening the solidarity and unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and insuring the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the setting up of the Party committees for the Dairen Diesel Engine Works, members of the Party committee, bearing in mind the problem of strengthening Party committee building, have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theses on democratic centralism, and in relation with reality, deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To make the Party powerful, the enforcement of democratic centralism in the Party must be relied on for mobilizing the activism of the whole Party," and vigorously criticized the "theory of docile tools" trumpeted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers and their crime of destruction of the Party's democratic centralism and opposition to the Party's collective leadership. From that they deeply realize that the Party's democratic centralism is the basic guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and only by effectively implementing the Party's democratic centralism could Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be used to unify the thought and action of the "squad members" of the Party committee and to lead the broad masses of revolutionary people in continuing to seize fresh victories in the three great revolutionary movements. After understanding is increased, the Party committee of the works, by maintaining democratic centralism, insures the victorious advance of various work along the course of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Do Not Be Content With the Organizational Passing of Resolutions, Pay Attention To Unity of Thought

While putting into effect the principle of better troops and simpler administration and in the work of sending personnel of departments and offices to the basic level, members of the Party committee of this works at first unanimously passed a resolution without making adequate discussion. Later it was discovered that some of the members of the Party committee insisted

that "they were short-handed and could not do so much work" and as a result the resolution of the Party committee was not resolutely carried out.

Why was it that a resolution that had been unanimously passed resulted in such lack of unanimity on implementation? After making an analysis, the principal leading members of the Party committee of the works realized that this lack of unanimity clearly showed that some of the comrades had not studied enough Chairman Mao's great teaching of streamlining organizational structure and sending departmental and office personnel to the lower level, and their understanding of the teaching was not deep enough. That was why although the resolution was unanimously passed organizationally, unity of thought on the fundamental principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought had not heen completely achieved.

After the problem was discovered, the leading comrades organized the Party committee members to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's directive to simplify organizational structure and the great teaching, "Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again," and emulate the advanced experience of fraternal units. At the same time, by means of holding discussion and application meetings, report meetings and forums, the leading comrades invited cadres sent to the lower level for collective productive labor to recount their experience in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and receiving re-education from the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In that way everybody would be able to further understand the great significance of streamlining organizational structure and going down to do manual labor to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and insure that the Party and the state would never change color. Through unity of thought, the Party committee's "squad members" were able to lead the broad mass of cadres and masses consciously in implementing the Party's resolution on simplifying organizational structure and sending cadres to the lower levels for manual labor, and outstanding results were quickly achieved.

By means of this incident, the Party committee of the plant realizes that only with unanimity in thought could there be unanimity in action. Now, in the process of passing various resolutions, the Party committee is never content with the passing of a resolution organizationally no matter what the situation, but pays attention to unity of thought. Sometimes because of new developments in the situation or because of instability in the understanding of members of the Party committee, a new lack of unanimity may appear. On the basis of the objective situation, they would make revision in some of the inappropriate aspects of the resolution and carry out timely meticulous work to constantly unify the thought and understanding of the "squad members."

Last year, the Party committee decided to trial produce a 22-horsepower new diesel engine in 60 days' time. However, after more than 50 more days, only 30 percent of the whole trial production task was completed. Some of the members of the Party committee because of this began to have doubts on

implementing the resolution of the Party committee and suggested that the resolution should be amended and the time of trial production extended. The Party committee by means of investigation discovered that the slow progress in the trial production work of the new product was primarily due to the fact that the masses had not been adequately mobilized. Thereupon they once again unified thought, strengthened their confidence, pooled the wisdom of the masses, and after several days of continuous struggle, finally completed the trial production of the new product.

Carry Out Well Investigation and Study, Centralize Correct Viewpoints

In order to correctly implement the Party's democratic centralism and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge," members of the Party committee of this works have regularly brought with them problems which the Party committee are about to discuss or problems on points of argument in discussion and, going deep into the masses, conscientiously carried out investigation and study and modestly sought advice from them.

Once when discussing the disciplining of a Party member, there was a divergence of view among the Party committee members. Under such a situation, they did not come to a decision lightly but with this problem in mind, went to the masses and sought their views. By means of investigation, everybody was able to have a better understanding of the condition of this Party member, and at the next meeting of the Party committee unified thinking was quickly achieved and a decision consistent with the Party's policy was arrived at.

On another occasion the Party committee discovered that production in the iron casting workshop was never able to catch up with production, and the iron parts cast could only reach 40 percent of the figure planned, and it had become a key problem of the works. Although the Party committee had conducted investigations, and adopted quite a number of measures, still the problem could not be solved.

Later, the principal responsible member of the Party committee went deep into practice, and together with the cadres of the workshop carried out investigation and study in the section one by one, sat down for chats with the masses and discovered that the main cause for the inability of the workshop to fulfill its production task was because some of the cadres were unable to catch up ideologically. There was fear of hardship and at the same time some concrete difficulties also existed.

The Party secretary felt that since this problem occurred at the lower levels, the Party committee of the works definitely must also be responsible. Therefore he called a meeting of the Party committee in this workshop, and invited the secretaries of the Party branches and Party representatives of relevant workshops to attend. The number one and number two of the Party committee in association with the situation of the workshop took the lead in

examining their lack of conscientious responsibility attitude in the implementation of the Party committee's resolution, and their failure to adopt effective counter-measures in time.

After the meeting, the deputy secretary of the Party committee settled down in a selected spot in the workshop to labor while various departments of the whole works also actively volunteered their support. After more than a month of arduous struggle, the daily output of parts made increased by more than three times, and the passive situation of cast parts trailing behind machine building was completely altered.

Practice has enabled them to realize that only by maintaining the practice of "from the masses, to the masses" and let investigation and study run through the whole process of democratic centralism could the correct views of the masses be truly centralized and correct decisions by the Party committee insured.

"Squad Leaders" Must Set Examples in Carrying Out Democratic Centralism

From practice the Party committee of this works has realized that the key to democratic centralism lies in the conscious proper placing of the relationship between the "squad leaders" and the other Party committee members. Because of the fact that Party committee members show more respect to the number one and number two men, if the number one and number two men are not careful, they would easily end up by speaking more and adopting more postures, and that would cause the phenomenon of more nodding of heads to appear which could affect letting the "squad members" play their parts to the full.

In order to solve this problem, the secretary of the Party committee of this works studied over again Chairman Mao's teachings, "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'," and "To be a good 'squad leader' the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly" and reflecting on the positive as well as negative aspects of his experience in implementing democratic centralism since his own participation in the Party committee, he deeply realized that by thinking of himself as being smart, monopolizing all activities, and thinking his word alone would suffice could damage democratic centralism, whittle away the Party's collective leadership power and make it impossible to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well.

With understanding clarified, the number one and number two men set an even stricter demand on themselves, conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, vigorously rid their minds of idealist transcendentalism, actively struggled against arrogant and complacent feeling of being pleased with their own cleverness and energetically remolded their world outlook. When investigating problems among the "squad members" of the Party committee, the leading comrades always considered themselves as common fighters, never practiced patriarchalism. Regarding the minority view of the committee members, even if it was the view of a single person, they would nevertheless patiently listen and deal with it seriously.

Last May at a meeting of the Party committee the committee members discussed the enrollment of new Party members. Reviewing the application of one candidate for enrollment, the majority, on the basis of the recommendations by a relevant Party branch, agreed to take him in as new blood, however one committee member raised a dissenting voice. At that time the number one and number two did not come to a hasty decision, but seriously listened to the reason offered by this dissenting member, and on the basis of the problem raised carried out further investigation. Facts proved that the view of this committee member was correct, and at the next meeting of the Party committee when this question was brought up again for discussion, a correct decision was arrived at.

When investigating into work and deciding problems, the number one and number two men have also in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs," consciously upheld the collective leadership of the Party committee. When their view is in the minority and has been negated by the majority they would resolutely implement the resolution passed by the majority and set an example by abiding by Party discipline.

Once the Party committee of the works was studying the plan of a design for the trial production of a diesel engine of high horsepower. The majority of the committee members, proceeding from the actual demands of mining machinery, would not agree with the view the number one and number two men had agreed upon prior to the meeting. After their view was negated, the number one and number two men actively implemented the resolution passed by the majority, strengthened leadership over the design and trial production of the new product and enabled the work to progress very quickly.

The exemplary implementation of the principle of collective leadership of the Party by the "squad leaders" has enabled the "squad members" of the Party committee to play their parts to the full and strengthened the Party's ideology and organizational development. At present an active and lively political situation in which there is centralism as well as democracy, discipline as well as freedom, and unity of will as well as personal ease of mind has been formed in this works which greatly stimulates the development of revolution and production.

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UNITY OF LEADING BODIES

Study Chairman Mao's Works Conscientiously and Strengthen Unity of Leading Bodies

- Leading members of CCP Kaoch'un hsien committee, Kiangsu, promote the revolutionary style of study that links theory with practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 6, 1971)

Promoting a revolutionary style of study of combining theory with practice, leading members of the CCP Kaoch'un hsien committee in Kiangsu, bearing in mind problems of how to strengthen unity within leading bodies, are making a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works, consolidating and strengthening the unity of the "squad members," and raising the level of initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The leading members of the Kaoch'un hsien Party committee have realized that carrying out revolutionary unity well is a basic guarantee for victory for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and a demand for consolidating and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For only by bringing about unity in the leading bodies well could unity for the people of the whole hsien be brought about and only by bringing about unity among the people of the hsien could the various fighting tasks called for at the "9th Congress" be victoriously fulfilled. Because of this they regard carrying out the work for unity of the "squad members" the key problem to grasp for strengthening the Party's ideological and political development and for leading the people of the whole hsien in carrying out the three great revolutionary struggles well.

In order to achieve revolutionary unity for the "squad members," the Kaoch'un hsien Party committee regularly organizes the "squad members" to bring various problems ideologically affecting unity to study and application of Chairman Mao's works in a living way and consciously set "an example of internal unity."

There was a standing member of the hsien Party committee who had produced some good results in work. Amidst the waves of praises, he grew arrogant and complacent, paid more attention to his good points and listened less modestly to the views of the others. When the leading body was investigating problems, he would cut in sometimes without waiting for the others to finish and that affected unity in the leading body.

Bearing this problem in mind, he studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must not become complacent over any success" and "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle and an important condition for maintaining unity," and realized that arrogance and complacency were obstacles to continuing the revolution and a big enemy affecting revolutionary unity. He actively examined and combated arrogance

inside the leading body and invited the comrades to criticize and help him. He went among the masses to expose self and criticize arrogance, accepted supervision from them, swept away the air of arrogance and maintained unity.

He said with deep conviction, "In order to continue revolution it is necessary to strengthen unity. In order to achieve unity well, it is necessary to oppose arrogance and do away with complacency."

An old comrade who had made mistakes before was afraid of making mistakes again and consequently was not bold enough in his work. Things which could be carried out at his own discretion were brought to meetings for collective discussion and that distracted the leadership. After studying Chairman Mao's thesis on Party leadership he began to realize that "neither collective leadership nor personal responsibility should be over-emphasized to the neglect of the other." All important problems should be discussed collectively, but once a definite resolution was passed by the Party committee, it should be resolutely implemented. Taking things, no matter how big or small, to meetings for discussion was a sign of irresponsibility.

After understanding was enhanced, inside the leading body and at a conference of departmental cadres, he vigorously struggled against selfish thought, got rid of the word fear and whipped up his revolutionary spirit. Since then he not only grasped well the work assigned to him, but was also active in coordinating with work in other quarters as well as courageous in shouldering responsibilities.

By means of such efforts, the "squad leaders" and the committee members of the hsien Party committee as well as the new and the old cadres are able to mutually learn from one another, support one another, respect one another and understand one another. They have succeeded in thinking together, working together and vying with one another to shoulder the load of the revolution and struggling in concert and in unison for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From practice the Kaoch'un hsien Party committee has also realized that "opposition and struggle between ideas of indifferent kinds constantly come up in the Party." The divergence of views on problems is a natural phenomenon inside a leading body, and the key lies in being good at solving contradictions and in having the ability to consolidate and unify on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Members of the leading body of Kaoch'un hsien by studying again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Where do correct ideas come from....they come from social practice and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment," and by maintaining the epistemology of dialectical materialism have studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in revolutionary practice to unify thinking and actions.

Last winter, when discussing the execution of the agricultural production plan for 1971, a divergence of views appeared among the members of the leading body in the hsien regarding the area for double-cropping. Some

of the comrades considered the area for double-cropping too large and thought they were bound to experience difficulties with regard to labor, fertilizer and water conservation. Therefore they suggested the adding of an appropriate amount on the original basis would do. Some of the comrades on the other hand felt that extending on a wide scale the area for double-cropping was consistent with the demand of the masses and objectively feasible. The two views could not be unified for a while.

Under this situation, the hsien leadership did not make a decision right away or insist on unity but organized everybody to make a serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak" as well as "conclusions invariably come after investigation, not before it," which enabled everybody to understand that practice was the only criterion for checking if the knowledge of a person had been correct.

Bearing this problem in mind, they went separately deep into the various communes and teams with different conditions for actual investigation and obtained a great deal of first-hand information.

The western part of this hsien faces a lake, and is adequately supplied with water. The eastern part however is hilly, and although the condition of water conservation is not as favorable as that for the diked area, nevertheless after large scale water conservation building, the majority of communes and teams also possess the necessary water supply for extending double-cropping. Following the unceasing development of the pig raising industry, the widespread opening of sources of natural fertilizer and improvement in the degree of careful plowing and meticulous work, a very great change has taken place in the condition of deficiency of fertilizer and poor quality of the soil in the mountainous region. Especially after the deepened development of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought movement throughout the hsien, a profound metamorphosis has taken place in the spiritual features of the broad commune masses. All these have created ideological and material conditions for extending the area for double-cropping.

However, because the natural conditions of the diked area and the mountainous region are not the same, the conditions of labor and fertilizer in communes and teams are also different, there should also be a difference in extending the area of double-cropping. Because of this, on the basis of different conditions of the diked area, the mountainous region and also the semi-diked and semi-mountainous region, the hsien leadership has laid down different demands for double-cropping so as to make the agricultural production plan for this year not only ambitious but also reliable, and not only embodying soaring revolutionary zeal but also consistent with the practical and realistic scientific spirit.

Since then, members of the leading bodies of Kaoch'un hsien have placed problems on the table on encountering them, each expressing their own view and discussing things uninhibitedly. On situations which they are not clear about, they do not lightly draw conclusions, but go deep into reality to investigate and study for a common understanding. After decision has been made, they would still subject it to examination by practice and correct in

time those projects and plans that are inconsistent with objective reality and enable the decisions of the Party committee to be more in keeping with objective external laws so that the thought and action of the "squad members" could be unified on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties." In order to strengthen the unity of the "squad members" the Kaoch'un hsien Party committee has repeatedly studied this teaching of Chairman Mao and regularly adopted such methods as rectification, discussion and application meetings, and person to person talks for conscientiously carrying out criticism and self-criticism.

The growing of rice seedlings on dry land is a new technique in agricultural production. On the basis of one year of experiment and another year of popularization, Kaoch'un hsien this year has universally carried out the growing of rice seedlings on dry land. However when the rice seedlings were first sowed, some of the production teams were still afraid to do it on a bigger scale and in some teams the quality and the quantity also fell short.

The secretary of the hsien Party committee in carrying out examination below discovered this problem and studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "They must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work," felt that the reason for the appearance of this problem was mainly because of his former satisfaction with the arrangements made at a meeting and with what was done at an on-the-spot meeting. His estimate of problems which might crop up in the process of carrying out the plan was inadequate and there was a lack of ideological mobilization and specific direction.

Because of this, he did not blame the comrades in the leading bodies put in charge of the work, nor did he criticize the cadres at the lower level, but looked for shortcomings in his own leadership work and carried out self-criticism. Subsequently he warmly helped the comrades who were put in charge of the work, which enabled the comrades concerned to be deeply educated. At the same time, leading the "squad members," he went separately to the communes and teams, vigorously grasped typical examples, summed up experience, gave guidance to the whole area and enabled outstanding results to be obtained in the popularization of growing rice seedlings in dry land.

One of the standing members of the hsien Party committee is a new cadre. Upon joining the leading body he slackened his study effort and neglected his own ideological remolding. When the hsien Party committee discovered that, it criticized him, conscientiously helped him to raise the level of his understanding and to see clearly the danger ahead. This enabled him to mend his way quickly and strengthened the militant unity of the "squad members."

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REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

Conscientiously Read Books in Conjunction with Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

- Leadership members of CCP Chingchiang Municipal Committee of Kiangsu Province led the masses to push forward penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the municipality and enabled the situation of revolution and production to become better and better

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 5, 1971)

(NCNA Nanking, July 4) Leadership members of the CCP Chingchiang Municipal Committee, Kiangsu Province, complying with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "One of the important tasks on our current ideological front is to unfold criticism and repudiation of revisionism," are leading the masses in conscientiously reading Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works in conjunction with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This causes revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the municipality to develop ceaselessly in depth and breadth, enabling the situation of revolution and production to become better and better.

After their establishment, the CCP Chingchiang Municipal Committee and revolutionary committee have attached great importance to arousing the masses to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. However, during a previous period of time, the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation showed signs of failure to rise in quality and failure to intensify, as a result of complacency shown by leadership members who thought that "every level of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is being grasped by the people, the criticism and repudiation is being conducted constantly, and the topics are widely covered."

To cope with this problem, leadership members of the municipal committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, selected and read such Marxist-Leninist books as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Criticism of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," and "The State and Revolution," in order to basically deepen their understanding of unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Everybody realized that: In order to eradicate the pernicious influence of counter-revolutionary revisionism spread by false Marxist political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, it was necessary to arm their mind with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and grasp this sharp weapon of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to make conscientious analysis and penetrating criticism and repudiation. Only in this way would it be possible to penetratingly and thoroughly expose their counter-revolutionary criminal acts, overthrow and discredit through criticism their revisionist fallacies, and thoroughly eradicate their remaining pernicious influence.

After raising their understanding, leadership members of the municipal committee persistently took the lead in participating in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, persistently and conscientiously read books amidst revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons, relentlessly criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productivity, the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of dying out of class struggle disseminated by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Led by leadership members of the municipal committee, leadership cadres at various levels plunged themselves onto the first line of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, strengthened their leadership over the campaign, enabling the mass campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to rise higher and higher in magnitude.

Since the beginning of this year, this municipality has concentrated its fire-power and has whipped up four upsurges of criticism and repudiation to counter the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies disseminated by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

During the previous criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises, Huaiyang Electric Power Plant often criticized and repudiated one form of expression without clearly understanding another form of expression. A member of the municipal committee who was concurrently taking charge of the leadership work of this plant joined with other members of the Party committee of the plant to make a conscientious analysis. They were of the opinion that the main problem lay with the failure to make penetrating and thorough criticism from the high level of theory against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line running enterprises during the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

To cope with this situation, the committee members organized everyone to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching: "This criticism and repudiation must be fully reasoned, fully analyzed, and fully convincing." This enabled everyone to realize that they must make effort regarding analysis and reasoning during revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to see the essence through outward phenomena, to criticize essential points, and to stand on fundamental points, and that to achieve this goal, it was necessary to read books and thoroughly understand the reasons in order to make penetrating criticism.

From then on, members of the Party committee of the plant led the broad masses to persevere in reading books conscientiously during mass criticism and repudiation. Grasping the ideological weapon in their hands, they enumerated the revisionist fallacies, stripped them of their coverings and criticized them one by one. By so doing, members of the Party committee were able to learn deep, criticize penetratingly, and destroy the fallacies utterly. For example, during their criticism and repudiation of the reactionary theory of productivity, they first made repeated study of the Party's basic line during the entire socialist historical phase as specified personally by Chairman Mao, and linked it with practice.

They summed up experience that production would develop briskly when class struggle was relentlessly grasped, and the lesson that production would show a passive trend when class struggle was slackened. They realized that class struggle was a motive force of historical development, thereby seeing clearly the reactionary nature of the theory of productivity trumpeted by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. All of them said: "The development of productivity as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i was a fake with a real intention to restore capitalism. The theory of productivity is a theory that forbids revolution and is the theory of capitalism with an intention to lead China to the doomed path of capitalism."

After making clear the theoretical themes, they also exposed the expressions of the theory of productivity, discussed the disadvantages of the theory of productivity, examined their lessons of being deceived, greatly raising their consciousness of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

The CCP Chingchiang Municipal Committee held a timely on-the-spot conference at the plant to sum up and popularize the experience of this plant's Party committee in paying attention to reading books conscientiously during revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, in making analysis and reasoning, and in raising the quality of criticism and repudiation. At the same time, the committee conscientiously grasped the backbone force and set up mass criticism and repudiation writing teams who were not detached from production and pooled together the wisdom of the masses in writing criticism and repudiation materials of higher quality and stronger reasoning power to set up typical examples. In this way, further and penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was effectively made in the municipality.

In the course of penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, leadership members of the Chingchiang Municipal Committee paid full attention to the study and application of materialistic dialectics, and prevented the trend of one tendency covering up another, enabling the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to develop and go forward healthily.

There was a standing member of the Municipal Party Committee who shared the leadership over economic work for a long time before the great cultural revolution. After joining the leadership squad of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, he continued to share the grasping of production. The fierce criticism and repudiation carried out by the broad revolutionary masses against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line enabled him to receive a profound education. But when he was handling certain concrete problems, he produced the wavering idea that "grasping production is less dangerous than grasping revolution" and this work was not bold enough at one time.

Subsequently, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching regarding the avoidance of one-sided characteristics. He consciously struggled against self-interest and criticized revisionism, applied the viewpoint of

dialectical materialism during criticism and repudiation, and correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and business management, scoring new achievement in his work.

The personal experience of this standing member greatly enlightened other members of the municipal committee. During the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they led basic-level cadres to vigorously grasp dialectics, drew a clear line of demarcation, distinguished between right and wrong, forestalled one-sided characteristics, pushing the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the municipality to develop ceaselessly and healthily in depth and breadth.

The Party branch of Chingchiang Cloth Factory led all staff and workers to relentlessly criticize humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and its expressions in the factory, enabling the revolutionary masses to raise understanding of class struggle and to promote the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign. Subsequently, the Party branch led everyone to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "There is neither love nor hatred without cause in this world." They drew a clear line of demarcation between humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie "revolutionary friendship" and "class feeling," enabling the cadres and masses to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching: "All members of the revolutionary rank and file must show mutual concern, mutual care, and mutual help." Everybody manifested the spirit of class friendship, all comrades showed concern for each other and helped each other, and the whole factory displayed a new phenomenon of unity in combat with high spirit and ardor.

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WOMAN COMMUNIST

Woman Communist More Concerned About Others Than Herself

(NCNA-English Nanchang, July 8, 1971)

liu shu-yun is a woman communist in hanpoya production brigade in kiangsi province, east china. "forget myself and think of others, be concerned about them and work for their benefit," has been the thinking guiding her for a score of years. it was precisely because liu shu-yun displayed the communist spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" taught by chairman mao, that she was elected a delegate to the third kiangsi provincial congress of the communist party of china held last december.

liu shu-yun serves the people whole-heartedly. though her family lives in crowded conditions, she shared some of her rooms for use by the brigade as warehouse and workshops. she always takes the initiative to help the commune members who have difficulties.

there was a downpour one evening last may. although she had not eaten yet, she promptly ran to commune members' houses to see if anyone had problems because of the rain. she first helped an old woman living by the hillside pack her things and then brought her to her own house, to guard against the pouring down of mountain torrents which might destroy the old woman's house. she was busy running up here and there to help commune members till late at night. greatly moved, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "liu shu-yun serves us whole-heartedly."

liu shu-yun concerns herself not only about the daily life of the people, but particularly with political affairs. she keeps in mind chairman mao's teaching "ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole party for great political struggles". she regards the spreading of mao tsetung thought among the masses as the fundamental task of communists.

a peasant lad named chu wen-fu was alone when his mother died, as his father was working elsewhere. liu shu-yun kept a motherly eye on him, joined him in the study of chairman mao's works and told him the history of his family and of the village. she took him to the site of the former township soviet government during the second revolutionary civil war (1928-1937), and told him how the revolutionary martyrs laid down their lives in defence of revolutionary political power. this heightened chu wen-fu's class consciousness and educated him to become a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. thanks to her help, chu wen-fu matured politically and was later admitted into the communist party of china.

a commune member named liu hsien-feng was indifferent to the affairs of the collective at one time. liu shu-yun talked with him and studied chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china" with him. they recalled how the poor people had been oppressed and exploited in the old society and how happy they became after liberation when they took the road of socialist collectivization under the leadership of the party and chairman mao. he began to pay attention to the collective and the well-being of the masses. he was later elected an outstanding commune member.

everyone sees the profound proletarian feelings liu shu-yun has for old people in the team who have no children or relatives and who are supported by the collective. the production brigade makes arrangements for their accommodation and looks after their daily needs. commune members are assigned to look after them. liu shu-yun calls on them regularly and helps with household work. when they are sick, she takes them to her home so that she can take good care of them. she helps them politically by studying chairman mao's three constantly read articles with them to foster the revolutionary spirit chairman mao describes in the article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". she encourages them to take part in collective activities that will not tax their strength.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, liu shu-yun studies chairman mao's works conscientiously to remould her world outlook. she was a child-bride who suffered misery for 25 years in the old society. she had had no schooling and encountered difficulties in her study. but her determination to study chairman mao's works never wavers. she attends the village political school in the evening. she studies language and chairman mao's works. she perseveres in the evening study no matter how late she works or how tired she is. she applies what she learns in her study and examines her thinking and actions against the criteria of what chairman mao teaches in the three constantly read articles so as to heighten her political consciousness.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ministry of National Defence Holds Report Meeting Warmly Celebrating 28th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting this afternoon warmly celebrating the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

attending the meeting were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; avni hakani, military attache of the embassy, and his wife; jani borova, deputy military attache, and his wife; kleo bezhani, commercial counsellor; and other albanian comrades in peking.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the scientific and technological commission for national defence, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, lo yuan-fa, chou hsi-han, hsueh shao-ching, lan wen-chao, liao cheng-mei, yao kuo-min, hu chi-tsai, kuo yen-lin, lung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, chiu wei-kao and chai cheng-wen; and two thousand p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

on the rostrum were portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. the meeting place was decorated with a huge slogan reading "long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the two peoples and armed forces of china and albania exclamation"

speaking on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and all the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang extended warm festival greetings and revolutionary militant salute to the albanian comrades-in-arms.

he said: the albanian people's army is a people's army with a glorious tradition. in the period of the war of national liberation, under the wise leadership of the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army, closely united with the people of the whole country, displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win, fought courageously, finally defeated the garman and italian fascist aggressors, liberated their motherland and established a peoples regime. this set a brilliant example that a small nation can defeat a big, a weak nation can defeat a strong. since liberation, the albanian people's army has, together with the people of the whole country, held high the great red banner of marxism-leninism, adhered to the revolutionary principles, persisted in the socialist road and upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, smashed various attempts at subversion and sabotage by imperialism,

revisionism and reactionaries, defended the dictatorship of the proletariat and seized one splendid victory after another in the socialist revolution and construction.

he added: in the past few years, the albanian people's army has faithfully carried out comrade enver hoxha's teachings and the instructions of the party of labour. as regards army building, it has adhered to the proletarian line on army building, given prominence to proletarian politics, carried out the revolutionization movement in a deep-going way and raised the building of a revolutionized and militant army to a new level. the albanian people's army is not only the heroic defender and builder of the great socialist beacon in europe, but also a reliable force of the people of the whole world in defeating u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

comrade hsiao ching-kuang stated: the chinese people and their people's liberation army and the albanian people and their people's army are the closest comrades and the most reliable comrades-in-arms. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between us are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they have stood the severe tests of violent storms and therefore are unbreakable. let our two parties, our two peoples and our two armed forces jointly hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism, and always stand in unity and fight and win victories together in the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

military attache avni hakani made a report on invitation amidst warm applause. he said: our people's army led by the albanian party of labour and our supreme commander comrade enver hoxha is an army of the people, the life-blood of the people, an iron arm of the people which has all along faithfully and steadfastly carried out its tasks.

hakani outlined the glorious history of the albanian people's army. he stated: the history of our army, like the entire history of albania, was full of great sacrifices and written in blood. at the grave moment when albania was occupied by the fascist brigands, a people's war for national liberation was waged under the leadership of the albanian communist party headed by comrade enver hoxha, and our army was founded in the course of the war. inspired by the teachings of our party and comrade enver hoxha, the people of our country took up arms, waged an armed struggle, and liberated their motherland with the gun in their hands after bloodshed and sacrifice.

military attache hakani continued: after national liberation, our party sees clearly that unless the people of the whole country are trained and armed and unless the people's army is strengthened and modernized, it is impossible to build and defend socialism. precisely because our party and comrade enver hoxha has educated and nurtured our people and army with the importance of maintaining high vigilance and war preparedness, we have been able to defeat various conspiracies against albania by the u.s. imperialists, the soviet modern revisionists and their lackeys.

the military attache said: the chinese people's liberation army is a heroic people's army founded and led personally by chairman mao tsetung and directly commanded by vice-chairman lin piao. as your comrades-in-arms, we rejoice at the achievements scored by socialist china and are elated and inspired by the successes of the chinese people's liberation army. we are proud of having brothers like you.

he declared: our two armed forces will always stand on the same front in the great cause of defending people's freedom and revolution, and in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries. no force on earth can deter us on our forward march.

military attache avni hakani's warm-worded report was punctuated by warm applause.

the meeting ended with the singing of the "internationale".

a documentary about the albanian basketball team's visit to china and the albanian feature film "underground guerrillas" were shown after the meeting.

Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony Warmly Welcoming Albanian Labinot Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the state physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony this evening at the peking workers' stadium warmly welcoming the albanian labinot football team. after the ceremony, the chinese and albanian football players gave a friendly exhibition match.

cajup rusmali, leader of the albanian labinot football team, its deputy leaders dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri, and albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife attended the ceremony and saw the exhibition match. when the albanian comrades-in-arms and chinese party and state leaders came to the rostrum, the stadium resounded with thunderous applause.

attending the ceremony and seeing the friendly exhibition match were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

this evening, the peking workers' stadium was filled with an atmosphere of the militant friendship and close unity between the chinese and albanian peoples. on the rostrum were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader

comrade enver hoxha. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. in the stadium and outside were big streamers reading "a warm welcome to the albanian labinot football team", "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania".

before the welcome ceremony, comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, yao wen-yuan, li tso-peng, li teh-sheng and kuo mo-jo met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrades cajup kusmali, dhimiter bardhi, adem demiri and other albanian comrades.

the ceremony began with the playing of welcome music. heralded by the national flags of china and albania, the footballers of the two countries marched arm in arm into the field. the whole stadium was astir when the team pennons were exchanged. then, the chinese football team and the albanian labinot football team played a friendly exhibition match. throughout the match, the players of the two countries displayed a fighting style of courage, stubbornness, unity and friendliness as well as excellent skills, drawing round after round of enthusiastic applause.

after the friendly exhibition match, team leader cajup kusmali, ambassador and mme. xhorxhi robo, prime minister and mme. penn nouth, together with the chinese leading comrades, stepped down from the rostrum and cordially shook hands with the albanian and chinese players. warm cheers of "enver--mao tsetung" "mao tsetung--enver" burst out from the stands.

among those attending the welcome ceremony and seeing the match were:

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yu sang, wang hsin-ting, wu teh, pai hsiang-kuo, yang yu-heng, ma wen-po, han tsung-cheng, tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, yu li-chun, wang lei and ting hsueh-sung;

prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, children of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; and

prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state; chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and vice-minister van piny and his wife.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and other foreign friends in peking were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

dr. yalto rasanen, leader of the delegation of the finland-china society, mrs. tarja kornonen, its deputy leader, and delegation members miss kaarina andersson and mr. matti rossi left here for home on july 6 and 8 respectively after concluding their friendly visit to china.

the 18-member delegation came to china on may 25. fourteen of the delegation members left for home on june 17. while in china, they toured peking, shanghai, tientsin, nanking, wuhan, shaoshan, anyuan, tachai and other places.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Two Austrian Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

two austrian friends, norbert wittmann and his wife, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were welcomed at peking airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned hsing jen-hsien and chi huai-yuan.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Directors of Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, today met ken coates and chris farley, directors of the bertrand russell peace foundation.

present were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned tang hai-kuang, wu hsiao-ta, yang chi, wei yung-ching, chi chao-chu, cheng wan-fa, chao ching-tien and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

MPLA Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

a youth delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by lourenc ferreira arrived here by train today after attending the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea. it has come to china at the invitation of the chinese-african people's friendship association.

meeting the guests at peking railway station were leading members of the organizations concerned shih huang and hu li-peng.

mun jong won, second secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, was also present.

FOREIGN SPORTS DELEGATIONS

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Foreign Sports Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet this evening in honour of all the members of the sports delegations from japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, mauritius, nepal and the united arab republic, who have come to peking to attend the forthcoming preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, proposed a toast at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the peoples of various countries. he said: we are especially glad today because all of us, old friends and new acquaintances, are gathering here on this happy occasion. this makes us feel that although the table tennis ball is light, it carries weight of friendship and that sports contacts provide a good channel for promoting and strengthening the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of various countries.

chao cheng-hung said: the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations is scheduled to open tomorrow, and there will be discussions as to preparations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. we believe that through full consultations among the delegates of various countries and by their concerted efforts, the meeting will certainly be crowned with success, thereupon laying a good foundation for the holding of the invitational tournament.

toasts were also proposed by kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee; yehia abou heif, member of the u.a.r. table tennis federation and member of the africa table tennis federation; yiptong, representative of the table tennis commission of the mauritius sports association; hemanta rana, member of the nepalese national sports council; and koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association. they expressed the

hope that the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the invitational tournament would proceed in a spirit of friendly consultation and be a success and that the friendship invitational tournament would be held successfully.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, sung chung, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun, chin shu and chuang tse-tung as well as representatives of chinese sportsmen.

CHINA AND GREECE

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Greek Political Emigrants Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist organization of greek political emigrants, in a message dated june 30 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extended cordial congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. excerpts from the message read:

in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china, the central committee of the marxist-leninist organization of greek political emigrants extends cordial greetings and the warmest revolutionary salute to chairman mao tsetung, founder of the communist party of china, vice-chairman lin piao, the central committee of the communist party of china, the working class and hundreds of millions of revolutionary people of china, and the chinese people's liberation army.

the founding of the communist party of china 50 years ago was the greatest decisive event in the chinese history and in the history of the world revolutionary movement after the victory of the great october socialist revolution.

built on the theoretical basis of marxism-leninism, armed with the marxist-leninist revolutionary style and educated in the thought of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china has closely rallied several hundred million chinese people under its leadership and armed them with gigantic revolutionary strength. it has thereby overthrown the rule by imperialism, feudalism and their running dogs, guided the chinese revolution to victory and brought about the victory of socialism in china.

this is because the whole history of the communist party of china is a history of the victorious struggle for creatively applying marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of china, for defending the revolutionary line, and for resolutely clearing out from the party the right or "left" opportunists, dogmatists, capitulationists of different forms, renegades, hidden traitors and scabs; a history of the victory of the thought of chairman mao tsetung.

dear comrades, the greek marxist-leninists in various places are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding

of the communist party of china at a time when they are making efforts to fulfil the task of struggle against the u.s. oppressors and their fascist running dogs. in this struggle, they take valuable teachings from the 50-year history of the communist party of china, grasp and creatively apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fight for the founding of a genuine marxist-leninist communist party (in greece), taking it as a requisite for unfolding a resolute, all-round revolutionary struggle.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Youth Delegations from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia Arrive in Peking; Chinese Youth Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

youth delegations from viet nam, laos and cambodia arrived here by train this morning on their way home after attending the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea.

the delegations are:

the delegation of the viet nam ho chi minh labour youth union led by nguyen van de, secretary of the central committee of the union;

the south viet nam liberation youth delegation led by ta thi kieu, member of the central executive committee of the south viet nam youth union for liberation and combat heroine of the south viet nam people's liberation army;

the laotian patriotic youth delegation led by nou phanh sidphasay, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic youth league;

the youth delegation of the national united front of cambodia led by pen vassay.

the chinese youth delegation led by kuo hung-chieh, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. anhwei provincial committee, returned here by the same train today after attending the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea.

welcoming them at the railway station were leading members of the chinese departments concerned yang yu-heng, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang and tien shu-chien.

also present were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china;

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china; and

huynh anh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china.

Peking Banquet for Youth Delegations from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

a banquet was given here this evening warmly welcoming the delegation of the viet nam ho chi minh labour youth union headed by nguyen van de, the south viet nam liberation youth delegation headed by ta thi kieu, the laotian patriotic youth delegation headed by nou phann sidphasay, and the youth delegation of the national united front of cambodia headed by pen vassay. the banquet was given by shen chien, yang yu-heng and chang hsiang-shan, leading members of a chinese department concerned.

attending the banquet were:

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

tan phong, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; and

huynh anh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china.

also present were members of the chinese youth delegation headed by kuo hung-chieh.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the brilliant victories won by the people of the three countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity among the people and youth of china, viet nam, laos and cambodia.

CHINA AND ITALY

Comrade Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of Italian Communist Party (M-L), Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) sent a letter dated june 18 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter was signed by comrade fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist). excerpts from the letter read:

in the name of its party members and the italian working class, peasant masses, labouring youth and students, the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) enthusiastically hails the historic date of july 1, the 50th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china.

the communist party of china is founded and nurtured by the great leader chairman mao. he has integrated the universal truth of marxist-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, and has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of our era.

holding high the banner of the proletarian revolution carried out victoriously by the bolsheviks led by lenin in october 1917, the communist party of china, under the correct leadership of chairman mao and along his proletarian revolution line, has gone through half a century of struggle for the seizure of political power and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. facing powerful internal and external enemies, the communist party of china has led the chinese proletariat and the broad masses of the people to wage a protracted and heroic armed struggle until the liberation of the country and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

after liberation, the communist party of china has led the proletariat and the broad masses of the people to build socialism and has overcome all obstacles deliberately put up by external and internal class enemies, the extremely grave backward condition left over in china by the exploiting classes, natural calamities and other difficulties encountered in the development of socialism. at the same time, the communist party of china has made a fundamental contribution to the struggle of the international communist movement against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries.

in its 50 years of struggle, the communist party of china has demonstrated that if there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party, a party built on the marxist-leninist revolutionary theory and in the marxist-leninist revolutionary style, a well-disciplined party practising self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people.

the communist party of china has demonstrated that the seizure of power by armed force is the central task and the highest form of revolution. the communist party china has mobilized the masses to wage the revolutionary people's war. it has organized

a people's army with conscientious proletarian discipline, an army always standing together with the people and fighting for the interests of the broad masses.

the communist party of china has demonstrated that a communist party should be good at rallying around it all the forces that can be united; the correct tactics is not one of closed-door sectarianism but the tactics of a united front. inside the united front led by the party, the correct line is one of independence and initiative, a political line which combines unity with independence..

the history of the communist party of china is one in which chairman mao's marxist-leninist line combats the right and "left" opportunist lines. it is precisely in the struggle between the two lines that the party has consolidated itself and developed.

the communist party of china has demonstrated with its struggle that in the historical period of socialism, there are still class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. in the light of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, chairman mao has initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great revolution in the realm of the superstructure. the aim of this revolution is to strike down revisionism, seize back that portion of power usurped by the bourgeoisie, exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, and strengthen and develop the economic base of socialism. the great proletarian cultural revolution has mobilized hundreds of millions of the masses to march forward along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and shattered the bourgeois headquarters of the renegade liu shao-chi. the great proletarian cultural revolution is an unprecedentedly broad and deep-going movement for party consolidation, thus achieving the great victory of the historic 9th congress. the great proletarian cultural revolution has made a new, fundamental contribution to the theory and practice of marxism-leninism.

in the course of genuinely carrying out the teachings of the paris commune which has attained its centenary, the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, together with the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and together with all marxist-leninist parties, are holding high the red banner of communism. the marxist-leninist parties have consolidated themselves and developed in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. the cause of socialism is marching forward victoriously in the whole world.

Organization of Communists (M-L) of Italy Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the national directorate (provisional) of the organization of the communists (marxist-leninists) of italy sent a letter dated june 20 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. excerpts from the letter follow:

july 1 this year is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. we, in the name of the working class, poor peasants and farm-hands, revolutionary students and the revolutionary mass movement in our country, extend to you the warmest fraternal congratulations.

the communist party of china, which had only dozens of party members in some communist groups in 1921, today leads the 700 million chinese people and the great people's republic of china.

the chinese communist party, tempered in the raging flames of class struggle for several decades, has waged struggles in the ideological, organizational, military, economic and administrative fields and accumulated very rich experience; it is good at giving genuine proletarian leadership to the broad masses in the countryside, at resisting attacks by the domestic enemy, the kuomintang reactionaries, at uniting all forces in china in a great anti-japanese front and at keeping its independence and initiative and correct leadership in this anti-japanese front; it has foiled the intrigue and provocations of u.s. imperialism, ally of the chiang kai-shek clique, led the new-democratic revolution to victory and established the people's republic of china.

since 1949, the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader has pushed the socialist revolution forward; and under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, it has opposed and frustrated all right and "left" opportunist tendencies within the party. after khrushchov's betrayal at the 20th congress, the communist party of china loyal to the line of marxism-leninism has mounted a powerful ideological offensive against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and made a fundamental contribution to the international communist movement.

after 1965, the communist party of china under the personal leadership of chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao launched the great proletarian cultural revolution: this revolution is the greatest historic event since the october revolution and is based on the great theory of chairman mao on the existence of contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society and the necessity to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to prevent the restoration of capitalism. the great proletarian cultural revolution is aimed at eliminating, through mobilizing the masses extensively, a handful of anti-communist renegades headed by liu shao-chi, who had long hidden in the party and pursued a reactionary bourgeois line of the khrushchov type.

the 9th national congress approved and summed up the victorious progress of the communist party of china in the past several decades of revolutionary struggle.

all the victories of the communist party of china are due to the wisdom of chairman mao. just as comrade lin piao said at the 9th national congress of the communist party of china: "for half a century now, ... chairman mao has integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the political, military, economic, cultural, philosophical and other spheres, and has brought marxism-leninism to a higher and completely new stage. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory."

in the struggle against the opportunist lines within the party and against the revisionist line in the international communist movement, comrade mao tsetung has made an inestimable contribution to the marxist-leninists and revolutionaries the world over.

dear comrades, the situation in the world is favourable to the revolutionary forces and revolutionary people. just like comrade mao tsetung affirms in his scientific thesis: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." u.s. imperialism has suffered one setback after another and is assailed by daily graver contradictions domestically. the same is true of soviet revisionist social imperialism. in general, the plan of these two so-called "superpowers" to control the world and divide the spheres of influence is going bankrupt.

on the contrary, the working class and the masses of the people in the world are supporting each other in their struggle and speeding up the high tide of revolution.

Comrade Gracci of Central Committee of Italian Communist Party (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) sent a letter to the central committee of the chinese communist party on june 18 extending the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter was signed by comrade angiolo gracci of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist). excerpts from the letter read:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) sends you the warmest congratulations on your successes and wishes you new victories in the future.

under the impact of the storm of the soviet october revolution, the communist party of china was founded on july 1, 1921. it was a great event of historic significance not only to the chinese proletariat and people, but also to the proletariat and people of asia and the whole world.

under the leadership of the communist party, the chinese people started the revolutionary transformation of society through a protracted people's war which started from the countryside and advanced to the complete liberation of all cities.

the history of the communist party of china shows how intense was the struggle between the two lines within the party, that is, the struggle between the proletarian line of comrade mao tsetung and the bourgeois line of chen tu-hsiu, li li-san, wang ming, liu shao-chi and their like. after defeating the bourgeois line, the party was invariably strengthened and the revolution made a new big leap forward.

under the leadership of the communist party, china has changed from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country into a socialist power with advanced industry, agriculture and a great people's army. following the revolutionary principle of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought and relying on the inexhaustible creative power of the working class, poor peasants, middle peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, china has become a strong bulwark of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people.

in the past ten years or more, the communist party of china, together with the fraternal albanian party of labour led by comrade enver hoxha, has always stood at the forefront of the struggle against modern revisionism centering round the khrushchov leading group formed by brezhnev and company, which has usurped the leadership of the soviet party and the state and betrayed the teachings of the great lenin and the great stalin.

in recent years, by carrying out chairman mao's directives, the communist party of china has led the chinese people to make the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has dealt a mortal blow to revisionism in china advocated by liu shao-chi and consequently a mortal blow to all revisionist theories that negate the continuation of class struggle in socialist society. in this way, the dictatorship of the proletariat is strengthened and the working class has exercised its leadership in political, economic, military and cultural fields. the ninth congress of the party affirmed this new victory and gave further guide for strengthening socialism, developing proletarian internationalism and supporting the struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over.

today, the struggle, merged with that of the proletariat and the masses of people in capitalist countries, is in a very advanced stage. u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism have suffered a colossal defeat. despite their attempt to blackmail the people and carry out the diabolic plan of armed aggression, they certainly cannot escape from their fate, their defeat.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Komei Party Delegation Returns to Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

the delegation of the komei party of japan led by yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the party, returned to tokyo by plane on the afternoon of july 6 after a friendly visit to china, according to a tokyo report.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by more than 100 people including aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party; ryosaku sasaki, general secretary of the democratic socialist party; hajime terasawa, representative of the national council for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations.

teiji hagiwara, executive director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, was also at the airport.

also present were chao tsu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

speaking at a welcoming reception held at haneda airport, leader of the delegation yoshikatsu takeiri said that the komei party opposes u.s. aggression in indochina, opposes the sato-nixon joint communique, opposes japanese militarism and advocates complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. the komei party's five-point position for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations has won support from the chinese side, he said. he pledged that the party would vigorously promote the japan-china friendship movement.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Commemorates 34th Anniversary of Chinese People's War Against Japanese Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held a solemn meeting in tokyo on july 6 to commemorate the 34th anriversary of the chinese people's war of resistance against japan (july 7, 1937), according to a tokyo report. an atmosphere of militant solidarity prevailed throughout the meeting.

the meeting was attended by more than 500 japanese people of various circles. all the participants of the meeting expressed the determination to unite as one and struggle firmly for the promotion of japan-china friendship and against the revival of japanese militarism.

hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, shichiro hozumi and hajime miyoshi addressed the meeting.

while commemorating the 34th anniversary of "july 7", hisao kuroda said, it is necessary to further strengthen the unity between the japanese people and the 700 million chinese people. contrary to the japanese people's desire, the sato government intensifies the revival of japanese militarism. under the japan-u.s. joint communique, revived japanese militarism was assigned the role of shock force in an attempt to unleash once again a war of aggression against china and other asian countries. recently the u.s. and japanese reactionaries staged the "reversion of okinawa" swindle with a view to turning japan into a u.s. nuclear base. we must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against this.

we must, he stressed, enhance the people's strength, unite the broad masses, form a united front, and unite as one to oppose the enemy.

seimin miyazaki said that under chairman mao tsetung's great call, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" a very striking change has taken place in the situation of the whole world. developments are very favourable to the people and very unfavourable to imperialism. seizing the opportunity offered by this excellent situation, we should unite with the people the world over to struggle against u.s. imperialism which is bogged down in difficulties, and against revived japanese militarism and smash the swindle put up by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries on the signing of the "okinawa reversion agreement".

he also stressed the importance for the japanese people to strengthen their unity.

both shichiro hozumi and hajime miyoshi stressed the necessity to unite closely so as to further develop the mass movement for japan-china friendship and the restoration of the japan-china diplomatic relations and to intensify the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and their henchmen, the miyamoto revisionist clique.

among the guests at invitation were makoto ichikawa, representative of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association; tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity; and saburo endo, chairman of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship.

makoto ichikawa, teiji hagiwara and saburo endo spoke at the meeting. they expressed support for the militant solidarity of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

wang tso-tien, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, who attended the meeting on invitation, read a message to the meeting from the china-japan friendship association.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also attended the meeting on invitation.

a declaration unanimously adopted at the meeting said: "the essence of the highly deceitful 'okinawa reversion agreement' is to turn the whole of japan into a nuclear military base of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for unleashing a new aggressive war against china and other asian countries." the declaration pointed out that in the situation of the growth and increase in strength of the anti-u.s. international united

front of the asian, african, latin american and north american people, u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are more and more isolated, and the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is mounting daily. therefore, the unity of the forces for japan-china friendship and the great unity and alliance of the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are an urgent matter.

after the meeting, the participants, carrying placards, held a militant parade. marching at the van of the procession were hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, shichiro hozumi and hajime miyoshi. the night sky of tokyo rang with the slogans shouted by the demonstrators: "smash the japan-u.s. security treaty exclamation" "smash the japan-chiang treaty exclamation" "smash the 'okinawa reversion agreement' exclamation" "down with japanese militarism exclamation" "japanese people, unite exclamation" and "long live the militant solidarity between the japanese and chinese people exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 7, 1971)

the chinese youth delegation led by comrade kuo hung-chieh, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. anhwei provincial committee, left here for home this afternoon by train, concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

leaving on the same train were youth delegations of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, laos and the kingdom of cambodia.

the delegations were seen off at the railway station by kim gil hyon, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, kim si hak, chairman of the central committee of the socialist working youth league of korea, and other leading korean comrades.

also present at the railway station were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, and diplomatic envoys to korea of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia.

comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet, received all members of the chinese youth delegation on july 5 and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the chinese youth delegation arrived here on june 15 on invitation to attend the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea. after the congress, the delegation visited pyongyang, hamhung, wonsan and korea's famous scenic spot gumgang mountain. during the tour, the delegation members had happy get-togethers with workers of the hwanghae steel and iron plant and members of the korea-

china friendship taeham cooperative farm at sunan county, south pyongan province. they were warmly welcomed by korean comrades-in-arms and youth.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

a local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam arrived here by train today. the group is led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region.

the vietnamese guests were welcomed at the railway station by fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other departments concerned liu ta-yu, chen mao, chang yun-chih, shen chien, wang yi-chih, ma yi, yang li-kung, ting kuo-yu, lu wei-chao and hsiao huang.

also present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of DRVN Local Economy Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, this evening gave a banquet warmly welcoming all the members of the local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region.

attending the banquet were:

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

this evening, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms happily got together and conversed cordially, warmly praising the great, unbreakable friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam.

fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and group leader hoang van kieu spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, comrade fang yi expressed warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said: the comrades on the vietnamese local economy study group will visit various parts of china. this is a great encouragement to us and will help promote our country's socialist revolution and construction. it will also provide a very good opportunity for us to learn from the vietnamese people.

comrade fang yi said: the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation sets a brilliant example for the whole world of how "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big". it is an immense contribution to the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the people of various countries in the world. it is a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese people who are engaged in the socialist revolution and construction.

he stated: the chinese and vietnamese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe together and are linked by the same destiny. just as president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, said, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties and two peoples are established on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have been long tested, and no force can destroy them.

he added: chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, teaches us: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." if anyone among us should say that we should not help the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, that will be betrayal, betrayal of the revolution. the chinese people will always follow their great leader chairman mao's teachings, stand firm with the fraternal vietnamese people and the people of the other indochinese countries, and give all-out support to their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until the u.s. aggressors are defeated.

comrade hoang van kieu said: we have been entrusted by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with the mission to come for a visit and study in the people's republic of china. we are overjoyed and encouraged for having the opportunity to see with our own eyes the tremendous achievements made by the fraternal chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao. armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, the chinese people have displayed the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and constantly won new successes in promoting the industrial and agricultural production and developing science and technology. these successes make socialist china stronger with each passing day. this is a powerful encouragement to the vietnamese people who are fighting at the forefront of resisting u.s. aggression. he expressed the belief that the mission will be crowned with success.

comrade hoang van kieu said: viet nam and china are two close and fraternal socialist countries that are related to each other like the lips and the teeth. comrade fang yi's speech deeply embodies the profound friendship of our comrades-in-arms, comrades and brothers of the great rear area for the vietnamese people at the forefront of resisting u.s. aggression.

present at the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including han nien-lung, liu ta-yu, chen mao, shen chien, wang yi-chih, ma yi, yang li-kung, ting kuo-yu, chang yun-chih, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming and hsiao huang.

before the banquet, comrades li hsien-nien and fang yi met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrade hoang van kieu and all the other comrades on the study group.

Vietnam Visiting and Study Delegation of Food and Foodstuffs Ministry Led by Minister Ngo Minh Loan Leaves Changsha for Home

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 8, 1971)

the visiting and study delegation of the food and foodstuffs ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam led by minister ngo minh loan left changsha for home by air today after concluding its visit to china.

the delegation arrived here from peking by air on july 5. comrade ngo minh loan and the other vietnamese comrades went specially to shaoshan, home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. there they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. while in hunan, the delegation also visited some food processing factories and water conservancy projects.

before leaving peking, minister ngo minh loan and the other vietnamese comrades had visited tientsin. when the delegation left peking, it was seen off at the airport by minister chien chih-kuang of the light industry and leading members of other departments concerned chao fa-sheng, wang yi-chih and lu wei-chao.

also present at peking airport to see the delegation off were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at changsha airport by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and tien jen-chieh, a leading member of a department under the ministry of the light industry, who accompanied the delegation on its visit.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 9th Conference of Palestine National Council

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization, extending warm congratulations on the convening of the ninth conference of the palestine national council. the message expressed admiration of the revolutionary fighting spirit of the palestinian people and the broad masses of the guerrilla fighters and reiterated the chinese government and people's unswerving support for the just struggle of the palestinian people. the message reads:

the ninth conference of the palestine national council
c/o yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of
the palestine liberation organization,

on the occasion of the convening of the conference of the palestine national council, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to the heroic palestinian people and wish the conference every success.

in the past few years, the palestinian people and their revolutionary armed forces, holding high the banner of armed struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, have surmounted numerous difficulties, advanced wave upon wave in their valiant fight and continuously frustrated the military attacks and schemes of political deception by imperialism and its lackeys. today, the palestinian people's revolutionary armed forces are growing ever stronger through the fight and are daily becoming a shock force of the arab national liberation movement. your just struggle has won mounting sympathy and support from the broad masses of the people in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world. the chinese people admire the revolutionary fighting spirit of the palestinian people and the broad masses of the guerrilla fighters and extend revolutionary militant salute to them exclamation

the chinese government and people will unswervingly support your just struggle. we will always stand together with you in our common cause of opposing imperialism. we firmly believe that the palestinian people and their revolutionary armed forces will further strengthen their militant unity, overcome the temporary difficulties and continuously carry forward their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression to win still greater victories in their national liberation struggle.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 7, 1971

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Friend Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

peruvian friend dr. carlos castillo rios arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsing jen-hsien and lin chen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Closes in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, July 7, 1971)

the exhibition on the achievements of the people's republic of china in socialist construction came to a successful close here yesterday afternoon after running for three weeks.

about 180,000 people from various parts of romania and other countries have visited the exhibition since its opening on june 15. the visitors were greatly interested in the chinese exhibits. writing on the visitors' book, many warmly greeted the chinese people on their great achievements in socialist construction and expressed deep friendship for the chinese people and admiration for their great leader chairman mao.

to thank the responsible members of the romanian departments concerned, tsai hsin-teh, head of the group in charge of the exhibition, gave a banquet at the chinese embassy on the evening of july 5 at the successful close of the exhibition. present at the banquet were victor ionescu, chairman of the romanian chamber of commerce, and mircea badica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade.

also present at the banquet were wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and peng jun-min, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here.

yesterday evening, tsai hsin-teh held a reception at the exhibition hall to thank all the romanian comrades working in the exhibition and staff members of the departments concerned.

both the banquet and reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Delegation of Committee of Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Islands Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the delegation of the committee of liberation of sao tome and principe islands led by j.v. de ceita left here by air today to visit shanghai and other places before leaving for home.

yesterday, wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the guests and gave a dinner in their honour.

the delegation was seen off at peking airport by leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations ting hsueh-sung, shih huang and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND SUDAN

President of Sudanese Revolution Command Council Nimeri Writes to Chairman Mao Greeting 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudanese revolution command council, in a letter dated july 3 to chairman mao tsetung, most warmly greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the letter reads:

dear friend comrade mao tsetung:

on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, i am happy, on behalf of the people of the democratic republic of the sudan and the sudanese revolutionary regime and in my own name, to extend to you, to the great chinese people and your comrades the warmest congratulations and best wishes.

under the leadership of the vanguard party armed with your wise teachings, the great chinese people have, after constant heroic struggles, won brilliant victories politically, become masters of their own affairs and destiny, scored great victories in the economic and social spheres, and realized their aspirations to lead a free and honourable life. the chinese people have set a living example for the fighting peoples of various countries, showing the inevitability of victory in their struggle against the enemies of liberation and progress. the chinese people have placed their abundant potentials in the service of this struggle. they have gone and are going together with this struggle from victory to victory.

since the may 25th revolution in the sudan, the relations between the people of our two countries have become daily consolidated and developed and assumed ever greater importance. the revolutionary regime born of this revolution is eager to establish the most solid militant relations with the people of

your great country. the people of our two countries have, in a short period, built a solidly based and unshakable bridge for cooperation. i recall with pleasure the scenes of the grand and warm welcome accorded to us by the people of your country during our visit to your country last year, and the foundation laid by us and chinese leaders for consolidating the genuine friendship between the two friendly countries of china and the sudan.

dear friend,

on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of your great party, please allow me to praise the achievements made by the chinese people for themselves, for the people of asian and african countries and for freedom and peace of the whole mankind. wish you a long, long life exclamation may your people score brilliant victories exclamation

please accept my highest respects,

(signed) gaafar mohamed nimeri
president of the revolution
command council

july 3, 1971

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for TANU Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the tanganyika african national union.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the departments concerned including hsiao ching-kuang, chi peng-fei, fang yi, chou hua-min, kuo lu, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping and ho chen-ya.

ambassador wambura gave a brief account of the history of the struggle of the t.a.n.u. and its present objectives. he said: the t.a.n.u., led by president nyerere, is faced with a new task which consists of such objectives as to consolidate and defend the independence of tanzania, to assist the struggle for the liberation of the african countries still under colonial rule, and to join the revolutionary people of the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and exploitation.

he said: in the course of this struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and counter-revolutionary elements the tanzanian people are greatly encouraged by the unfailing support they receive from all revolutionary people of the world including the chinese people as well as progressive people all over the world.

proposing a toast, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm festive congratulations to the tanzanian friends on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he praised the tanzanian people as an industrious and brave people with a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. he said: for a long time, the tanzanian people led by president nyerere have waged protracted struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to vigorously develop their national economy and culture and have won one victory after another.

chi peng-fei stated: under the leadership of president nyerere, the tanzanian people are strengthening their internal unity and, taking the arusha declaration as the guiding principle and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle for prosperity, are striving with full confidence to fulfil the second five-year plan. in international affairs, the tanzanian government pursues a policy of non-alignment opposing imperialism and hegemony and actively supports the anti-imperialist struggles of the african, arab and indochinese peoples. the chinese people heartily admire and firmly support the tanzanian people's just stand of defying brute force and daring to struggle.

referring to the profound militant friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples, the acting foreign minister expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tanzania based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will certainly further develop and grow stronger.

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china were present.

President Nyerere Visits Chinese Pavilion at Tanzania's International Trade Fair

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, July 7, 1971)

tanzanian president julius nyerere visited the chinese pavilion during his tour of tanzania's 1971 international trade fair yesterday.

president nyerere was accompanied by paul bomani, tanzanian minister for commerce and industries, h. mbitta, national executive secretary of the tanganyika african national union, and other high officials.

the president was warmly welcomed at the entrance of the chinese pavilion by chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung and director of the chinese pavilion li yung-ting. warmly welcoming the president also were all the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, working personnel of the chinese pavilion and the representatives of chinese expert groups who lined up at the entrance of the chinese pavilion.

entering the chinese pavilion, president nyerere expressed great delight at seeing a big photo of his meeting with chairman mao during his visit to china and other photos illustrating the friendly intercourse between the governments and peoples of china and tanzania.

president nyerere studied with keen interest the models of the tachai production brigade, the "red flag" canal in lin county of honan province, and of some advanced units in the

mass movement "in agriculture, learning from tachai" as well as models of the taching oilfield and the nanking yangtse river bridge. after going through the agricultural section of the chinese pavilion carefully, president nyerere said that agriculture is very important and he is very much interested in it.

president nyerere had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador in the lounge of the pavilion.

at the end of visit, chung hsi-tung and li yung-ting presented, on behalf of chinese exhibition delegation, president nyerere with a big portrait of his in oil painting by chinese artists. president nyerere expressed great joy on receiving the gift.

US

US Longshoremen, Copper Workers Persist in Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

15,000 american longshoremen in the states of california, oregon and washington along the western coast have been on strike for 7 days beginning july 1, according to a washington report.

the strike almost paralysed loading and unloading work at 24 ports along the western coast. returning ships had to be unloaded at ports in canada and mexico. this meant a great financial loss to monopoly capital.

on july 5, striking longshoremen held a ceremony in commemoration of two workers killed by the reactionary authorities 36 years ago for fighting against ruthless exploitation and oppression.

the longshoremen's strike was touched off by the bosses' refusal to meet their demand for higher pay.

39,000 copper workers belonging to 26 trade unions and about 3,000 construction workers in california and oregon are still on strike.

in richmond, california, 400 workers at safe grocery stores stayed off their jobs recently to protest the unjustifiable firing of two teamsters. their strike won the support of thousands of other workers.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Minutes of Talks on Two Projects Between China and PDRY Signed

(NCNA-English Aden, July 7, 1971)

the minutes of talks on the establishment of the yemen cotton textile printing-dyeing combined enterprise and the minutes of talks on the reconstruction of the khormakasar salt works were signed here yesterday between the people's republic of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

chao lei, leader of the chinese textile technical working team, and shamshair taj, director of the economy department of the ministry of economy and industry of the p.d.r.y., signed the former, and liu yin-hua, leader of the chinese salt works technical team, and shamshair taj signed the latter, on behalf of the two sides.

present on the occasion on the p.d.r.y. side were: anees hasson yehia, minister, mahmood saeed madhi, permanent secretary, of the ministry of economy and industry, and other high officials of the ministry.

present on the chinese side were: li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y.; liu ho-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, and all members of the chinese technical working teams.

before the signing ceremony, minister anees hasson yehia received all members of the chinese technical working teams and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. after the signing ceremony, minister yehia gave a dinner party in their honour.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 20, 1971

No. 4940

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY-MASSES RELATIONS

Leadership of Wushan Quarry, Hopei Province, Develops Party's Excellent Style of Maintaining Close Ties with the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang dated July 5) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must maintain ties with the masses," the leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Wushan Quarry in Lulung hsien, Hopei Province, develops the Party's excellent style of maintaining close ties with the masses, firmly trusts the masses and relies on them, and leads the workers of the whole quarry to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line conscientiously, thereby continuously developing the excellent situation of revolution and production.

Under the guidance of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party and in view of the fact that some comrades sometimes did not maintain close ties with the masses, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Wushan Quarry held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes attended by leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee. The participants studied Lenin's teaching, "Only those who trust the people and only those who plunge into the fountain of surging creative power of the people can win victory and keep the political power," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Every one of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses. So long as we do not divorce ourselves from the masses, we are certain to be victorious," and discussed the great significance of maintenance of close ties by cadres with the masses.

After this study, they further understood that: The mass line is the basic line of all work of our Party. The Party's mass line was developed and consolidated by great leader Chairman Mao after inheriting and developing

Marxism-Leninism and after waging a fierce struggle against the right and the "Left" opportunist lines upheld by Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang.

They unanimously expressed their will to firmly implement Chairman Mao's mass line, to develop the Party's excellent style of maintaining close ties with the masses and to lead the broad masses to develop the excellent situation of revolution and production and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Wushan Quarry first took their participation in collective productive labor as the best way to maintain close ties with the masses and to urge themselves to revolutionize their thinking.

After taking up leadership work, Chang Hsin, a member of the Party committee of the quarry, firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for the socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." He joined the workers in doing collective productive labor whenever he could spare time. He once caught a serious cold and had a high fever, and yet he came to the work site and insisted on working together with others at the quarry until the task was accomplished. He was praised by the workers.

In doing their work, members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Wushan Quarry persevere in following the methods of "from the masses, to the masses," "concentrating the ideas of the masses" and "holding fast to the ideas of the masses." They often go to the work site and the workers' dormitories to listen attentively to the voice of the masses, to study promptly their ideas, to sum up conscientiously their creations and to popularize their experience quickly.

Members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Wushan Quarry have learned deeply from practice that they must firmly maintain the style of remaining modest and prudent so that they may not forget to maintain ties with the masses at all times and to follow the mass line in doing everything and so that they may really put themselves under the supervision of the masses and take root among the masses. From their experience and lessons of the past, members of the two committees learn that conceit and self-complacency easily come into being and the trend of neglecting ties with the masses is easily formed under several conditions:

First, when the leading group enjoys relatively high prestige among the masses, it often thinks that it can speak for the masses, so that it adopts a simple method of work and pays no attention to the mass line.

Second, having achieved successes in work and receiving commendations from the higher levels, the leading group tends to think that it has done its

work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and it has done "almost everything" in maintaining ties with the masses.

Third, when its various tasks develop smoothly, the leading group tends to think that a complete agreement has been reached between its top and basic levels and there is no divergence of opinion, so that it neglects the necessity to develop democracy fully and to seek the views of the masses repeatedly.

Fourth, when the leading group feels confident in doing something, it tends to think that the masses are in complete agreement, so that it pays no attention to discussing the matter with the masses and seeking their opinion.

After finding these tendencies, leading members can relatively consciously overcome their defects in their work in maintaining ties with the masses. Since the turn of this year, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the quarry have held open-door rectification campaigns four times, continuously overcoming conceit, self-complacency and other improper styles among members of the leading group.

* * *

PARTY SPIRIT IN LITERATURE

Firmly Uphold the Principle of Party Spirit in Proletarian Literature

- Criticizing the opposition of the "Quartet" against leadership by the Party and their counter-revolutionary slogan of "Freedom of creative writing"

by

Writing Group of CCP Committee for Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 3, 1971)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's series of teachings, "Read books and study conscientiously, so as to thoroughly master Marxism" and "Conduct an education on ideology and political line," the whole Party and the people of the whole country are at present conscientiously reading Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and severely criticizing the series of reactionary fallacies spread by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, and such political swindlers.

In the domain of literature and art, criticism against Chou Yang and his "Quartet" is also going on in depth. In relation to this struggle, a conscientious study of Lenin's brilliant work, "Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party," is of extremely great significance to the thorough criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in literary and art circles, Chou Yang and his "Quartet," of trumpeting "Freedom of creative writing" and opposing the Party's leadership over literary and art enterprises. It is also of great significance to the increasing of the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, raising of the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and strengthening of the Party's leadership over literary and art enterprises.

(1)

"Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party," which the great Lenin wrote in 1905, is a programmatic document in the history of the development of proletarian literature and art. In this essay Lenin firmly upheld the class doctrine of Marxism and the brilliant doctrine of class struggle, expounded the class nature of literature, and ruthlessly tore down the mask of so-called "supra-class literature" trumpeted by the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Starting from the fundamental stand, "The socialist proletariat should put forward the Party's principles for literature," he resoundingly put forward for the first time this revolutionary slogan: "Literature should be literature of the Party" and "Down with literati who have no Party spirit! Down with the superman literati!"

The principal content of Lenin's thesis on the Party's principle for literature is this: Literature as an instrument of class struggle is part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, a "cogwheel and screw" of the machine of revolution as a whole. The literary enterprise of the Party must be placed under the firm leadership of the Party and subjected to the Party's supervision. Proletarian literature does not serve a handful of aristocrats or "upper class people," but serves the millions and millions of working people. Literary men of the proletariat must firmly uphold the stand of Party spirit.

These brilliant ideas of Lenin have pointed out a clear direction for proletarian literature and laid a firm foundation for the Marxist theory of literature. They are sharp weapons with which we can wage struggle against reactionary literary and art thought trends of all shapes and colors.

Since the publication of "Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party," an acute, complex struggle has been going on between Marxism and revisionism in the sphere of literature and art. The focal point of the struggle is still the question of the Party's principle for literature put forward by Lenin. In this struggle our great leader Chairman Mao has firmly upheld and defended the Party's principle for literature formulated by Lenin, and, on the basis of new practice in struggle, developed and enriched the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and pushed the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and outlook on literature and art onto a brand new stage.

As early as 1942, Chairman Mao already made a historical summing-up of the struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front in our country in his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." In it Chairman Mao clearly and positively expounds the relationship between literary and art work and the revolutionary cause, stressing that literature and art is an integral part of the revolutionary cause as a whole, that a cultured army is a force indispensable to the revolution, and that it subserves the revolutionary tasks prescribed from time to time by the Party and must be led by the Party. Chairman Mao has put forward the fundamental principle of having literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and also solved the problem of how this service should be rendered.

Chairman Mao said, "Our literature and art is wholly for the masses of people, first of all for the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is created for them and is to be used by them."

This is the most thorough, most revolutionary guideline for proletarian literature and art. The road pointed out by Chairman Mao, on which literary and art workers are required to go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and be integrated with them, is an important development of Lenin's idea of building a literary and art force of the proletariat. Chairman Mao calls on literary and art workers "to go to the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses unconditionally, wholeheartedly and for an indefinite period of time, not only in order to solve the problem of getting at the source of materials for creative work, but more important still, to change the world outlook of literary and art workers. This is the only correct way by which

literary and art workers may strengthen their proletarian Party spirit and incorporate in their works the principle of Party spirit of literature. The whole series of lines, guidelines and policies for proletarian revolutionary literature and art, which Chairman Mao has put forward in his defense and development of the Party's principle for literature formulated by Lenin, will forever be a beacon light that shows the way of victorious progress for our literary and art workers and for all revolutionaries, a sharp weapon with which the proletariat can exercise total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology.

The practice of struggle eloquently proves that resolute observance of the Party's principle for literature formulated by Lenin and placing of literature and art under the absolute leadership of the Party is the basic guarantee for thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art and development of proletarian literature and art, so as to make it a powerful weapon with which the proletariat may rally and educate the people and hit and destroy the enemy.

(2)

Because the Party's leadership is the basic guarantee of the thorough implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line and the development of proletarian literature and art, the Party's leadership over literature and art is first of all bitterly hated by all anti-Party, anti-socialist elements in the realm of literature and art and becomes the central target of their attack. For a long time Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang have rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implemented on the literary and art front a counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art.

In their opposition to and attempt to abolish the Party's leadership over literary and art work, they deeply hated the Party's principle for literature and art formulated by Lenin. Chou Yang rabidly cried at one time that he "did not approve of 'principle of Party spirit,' 'the Party's principle for literature,' and such terms." He manufactured various reactionary fallacies and raised the wornout banner of "Freedom of creative writing" in open opposition to the Party's principle for literature formulated by Lenin.

(1) The so-called theory that "literature and art is special."

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang made "the special law of production of literature and art" extremely mysterious, declaring preposterously that it could be grasped and led only by "patriarchs" and "elders" like them, and that the Party must not question literary and art work, otherwise it would be "outsiders" leading experts," dogmatism," "interference," "restriction" and "sabotage" of creative literary and art work, and lack of "freedom of creative writing" for writers. Their object in spreading this nonsense was obviously to turn literature and art into a "special domain" of the bourgeoisie!

Lenin sharply pointed out: "Living in society and yet free from society--that is impossible." Like other forms of social ideology, literature and art reflects class consciousness and serves a particular class. The literature and art of the proletariat is a reflection of the consciousness of the proletariat. It has a clearly marked political character and a strong class character. It is part of the general cause of the proletariat and serves proletarian politics.

Of course, like everything else which has its own special features, literature and art also has its own special features. It uses concrete artistic images, and not abstract concepts, to reflect reality and give expression to man's thoughts and feelings. However, the special features of literature and art cannot change the essence of the class nature which it must have as part of the superstructure. On the contrary, in a class society there is only class literature and art, never any special literature and art that is "above class."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the present-day world all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and to a particular political line."

Literature and art that is not "interfered" with by any class and is not subject to the leadership of any political party does not exist at all. Which of the "masterpieces" of "national defense literature" concocted by Chou Yang and his "Quartet" in the thirties were not produced under the leadership of Wang Ming's opportunist line, did not represent the interests of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, and were not produced to meet the needs of the Kuomintang reactionaries?

On the other hand, Lu Hsün became the greatest and most courageous standard-bearer of the cultural revolution and dared to wage an unyielding struggle against persecution from the Kuomintang reactionaries and the encirclement and attack by Chou Yang and his "Quartet" because he was inspired by the Chinese Communist Party, accepted the Party's leadership, was resolved to obey "orders from the vanguards of revolution," and was content to serve as "a pawn before the horse" and "little private" of the proletariat.

By frenziedly and confusedly condemning the Party as an "outsider" to literature and art, Chou Yang and company in fact did not want the proletariat and its political party to have anything to do with literature and art. They would bar the Party from exercising leadership over literature and art. What they wanted was freedom for the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and that the so-called "experts," who were against the Party and socialism, should exercise bourgeois dictatorship over socialist literature and art.

While energetically peddling the "special character of literature and art," the gang freely enlisted capitulationists and renegades and formed cliques for their private purposes. They gathered together by all means the anti-communist, anti-people old hands, reactionary "authorities," or degenerate elements and formed their own "lovable, very good ranks," so these might usurp various positions in literary and art circles. The

"associations" and publications under the control of these elements were turned into Petofi Club-type groups which rabidly opposed the Party's leadership over literature and art.

As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois command headquarters with Liu Shao-ch'i as representative was utterly demolished, and leadership power over literature and art, which had been usurped by Chou Yang and his "Quartet," was recovered. It is under the firm leadership of the Party that proletarian literature and art like the revolutionary model plays, which serves the workers, peasants and soldiers, is able to blossom brilliantly.

(2) The so-called theory of "protection of the individualism of writers."

After the nationwide liberation, Chou Yang and company consistently demanded that the so-called "individualism" of writers should be "protected and encouraged," and that writers should be allowed to "create freely" according to their individual character. They said preposterously that "thoughts in the press are thoughts of the Party," but that writers "must have their own ideas," otherwise "artistic creation will be greatly jeopardized." This was their attempt to resist the ideological guidance provided by the Party to literary and art workers.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "If you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will sing the praise of the bourgeoisie and not the proletariat; if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will sing the praise of the proletariat and not the bourgeoisie. It is either the one or the other."

In a class society there is no writer who is above class or who is not guided by the ideology of a particular class. The individuality of a writer is determined by his class status. As Marx and Engels pointed out in "German Ideology": "Individuality is conditioned and determined by highly concrete class relations." Individuality expresses class character, which in turn exists in individuality. "Individuality of writers" which does not express class character and which is above class does not exist.

Of course, by denying the existence in a class society of individuality that is above class, we do not mean that "there is one individuality for each class." But no matter how much individuality differs between one man to another, it can only be a kind of reflected light of particular class relations, and not the individuality of "'pure' individuals as understood by thinkers." (German Ideology)

In a socialist country like ours where the proletariat exercises dictatorship, creative literature of the proletariat has genuine and the utmost freedom, and the individuality of the proletariat is fully protected and developed.

In his "Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party," Lenin also clearly pointed out in this respect: "In this undertaking, it is

absolutely necessary to guarantee that there will be a wide world of individual creativity and individual tastes, a wide world of ideas, fancies, forms and content."

Since Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang did all they could to oppose writers guiding their creative work with the thinking of the Party, i.e., Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, then to which class did the individuality, the "protection" of which they vociferously demanded everywhere, belong? To come to the point, it was only the landlord and bourgeois individuality of their small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionist elements, their freedom to oppose the Party, socialism, and the working people.

We will of course absolutely not permit the existence of such "individuality" and "freedom." What we want to do is to "destroy the individuality, independence, and freedom of the bourgeoisie" as Marx and Engels declared in their "Manifesto of the Communist Party."

The series of important criticisms against the bourgeoisie personally led by Chairman Mao from the criticism and repudiation of "The Story of Wu Hsün" right up to the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary "individuality" of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang. As a result, they cried frenziedly that the Party's struggle against them was "excessive" and "erroneous." Trying to confuse others, they said that "the creativeness of writers is their individuality," that it was their "creativeness" and "individuality" to "talk about idealism," "voice bourgeois ideas," and carry out anti-Party, anti-socialist activities, and that all these must be "protected" and no criticism against them could be allowed. So frenzied were this gang of counter-revolutionary revisionist elements!

However, as Lenin said scathingly, "The freedom of bourgeois writers, artists and actors is only a mask (or a kind of camouflage) for their dependence on money bags, on being bought over, and on being kept and fed." So rabidly did these scoundrels plead for such "freedom of creative writing" in order to oppose the Party's leadership that their action could only show how stubborn their reactionary stand was with regard to their dependence on being "kept and fed" by the bourgeoisie.

(3) The so-called theory of "the needs of the masses."

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company also claimed preposterously that "as the needs, tastes and likes of the people are different," they demanded a "diversified art." Therefore, writers must have "broad freedom" and there must be no intervention from the Party. This was yet another excuse for their advocacy of "freedom of creative writing" and opposition to the Party's leadership.

Marxism-Leninism tells us that "the masses" are divided into different classes and that classes are "normally led by political parties." (Lenin: "'Left-Wing' Infantile Disease of the Communist Movement") What

every one of the "masses" needs, likes, or is interested in is determined by his class nature, which is expressed in the Party spirit in a concentrated manner. It is either the party spirit of the proletariat or that of the bourgeoisie. The leadership of the political party of the proletariat, armed with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, is a concentrated expression of the Party spirit of the proletariat. It represents the basic interests of the proletariat and the working people, and so reflects basically the needs, tastes and likes of the class. Therefore, insofar as proletarian literature and art is concerned, the Party spirit and the nature of the masses are a unity, and so is the leadership of the Party and the need of the masses. As Lenin pointed out, the literature of the Party "serves the millions and millions of working people as well as the essence, the strength and the future of the state."

However, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company set the so-called "needs of the masses" in opposition to leadership by the Party, which not only showed their utter ignorance of Marxism, but moreover exposed their sinister, anti-Party intentions. The truth is that by "the needs of the masses" they meant the needs of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Was that not a fact? The revolutionary model plays, so popular with and needed by the broad revolutionary masses, were a thorn in the flesh of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company, who tried every means possible to have it removed. Whereas "Dismissal of Hai Jui From Office," "City Without Night," etc., etc., which were applauded by landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists, were extolled and called "outstanding works" by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company. This shows that the "masses" they referred to was only another name for demons and monsters.

A word about "diversified art." In the view of the proletariat, diversification must not be undertaken in departure from the Party's program and from the political criteria of the proletarian revolution. We do demand that revolutionary literature and art should be rich and many-colored, but the object of Chou Yang and company in hoisting the banner of "diversified art" was to incite writers not to follow the leadership of the Party. They wanted the anti-communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary writers to write what they wanted to write and write in any way they pleased. Such "diversification" would in effect be liberalization for the bourgeoisie. Under the cover of such "diversification," would not the small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists be able to mount attacks against the Party with even greater impunity? Such a trick of Chou Yang and company must be thoroughly exposed.

(3)

When trumpeting "freedom of creative writing," attacking the Party's principle for literature formulated by Lenin, and opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang of false Marxists put on mantles of all shapes and colors and masks of all kinds, but no matter how much they changed their appearance, they all had as their ideological basis the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

Far back in the thirties, when they assumed the guise of "theoretical authorities," they already took the bourgeois stand in the debate over "national defense literature." They held up the banner of "freedom of creative writing" and declared that such freedom should be "unlimited." With this end in view, they advocated so-called "human literature" that was above class. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i openly trumpeted forth that "Party spirit is human nature." In accordance with the wishes of his masters, Chou Yang ruled that literature and art should reflect the so-called "common human nature" of the whole of mankind. He cried rabidly that leadership by the Party meant "rigid...strict regulations and taboos" and would "restrict" the "freedom of creative writing" of writers and artists. In short, starting from the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, they manufactured a whole set of reactionary logic, from which they deduced an extremely reactionary fallacy of "absolute freedom" for creative art and literature.

In his brilliant work "Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party," Lenin, taking a clear and firm proletarian stand and applying the viewpoint of classes and class struggle, profoundly exposed the ugly face of all shapes and colors of writers of so-called "absolute freedom." Lenin pointed out that the proletariat must "expose such hypocritical behavior and smash such false signboards."

Speaking of those advocates of supra-class humanism, our great leader Chairman Mao also remarked to the point: "In a class society there is only humanism of a class nature, and never any humanism that is above class."

By vigorously promoting the "freedom of creative writing" whose ideological basis was "the theory of human nature," Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang in effect tried to replace the party spirit of the proletariat with the reactionary humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and abolish the principle of party spirit of proletarian literature, so that literature and art might become an instrument by which false Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang could sabotage the proletarian revolution and subvert the proletarian dictatorship.

The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has utterly smashed the sinister scheme of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company to promote "freedom of creative writing" and oppose the leadership of the Party over literature and art. However, it should also be seen that the remaining poison of some of the reactionary fallacies which they spread has not yet been eradicated, so that revolutionary literary and art workers must not relax their vigilance. If we do not continue to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in depth, strengthen our idea of the Party organizationally and ideologically, study hard the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works, integrate with workers, peasants and soldiers, and strive to remold our world outlook, we shall not be able to meet the demands imposed on us by the times, satisfy the requirements of the workers, peasants and soldiers, or successfully accomplish the glorious tasks which the Party assigns us.

In the course of the present unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism in depth, a further study of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and Lenin's "Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party" is absolutely necessary to the strengthening of the Party's leadership over literature and art, the establishment of the idea of party spirit of the proletariat, and increasing of the consciousness of the struggle of the lines.

In his "Organization of the Party and Literature of the Party," the great Lenin, full of revolutionary emotion, said, "Comrades, work! Before us is laid a difficult but great and fruitful new task: to organize a broad, many-faceted, diversified literary enterprise that is closely and inseparably linked with the social democrat workers movement. The literature of social democracy as a whole should be the literature of the Party."

Let us hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist theories of literature and art of the false Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang, dig up the black root of the reactionary humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, smash into pieces the false signboard of "freedom of creative writing," and triumphantly advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art!

* * *

CHINESE MEDICINE

A Red Banner Bearer Which Makes Ceaseless Efforts To Create New Chinese Medicine

- a story of Hospital 157 under PLA Canton Command which has persevered in combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine throughout the past 12 years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1971)

Hospital 157 under the PLA Canton Command has actively responded to great leader Chairman Mao's great call to combine Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. Since 1958, it has vigorously organized doctors of the Western school of medicine to learn Chinese traditional medicine and perseveringly unfolded a mass movement of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Great achievements have been made in this respect.

The combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine has enabled Hospital 157 to take on a completely new outlook.

Combination of Chinese Traditional Medicine and Western Medicine Brings About Profound Changes

The medical workers of this hospital used to regard Chinese traditional medicinal herbs as weeds, but today they regard them as a treasure. In the vacant plots around the buildings of the hospital and on nearby hill sides they have planted several hundred varieties of Chinese traditional medicinal herbs, reaping close to 10,000 catties of these herbs a year. They use this garden of medicinal herbs as a "position of propaganda, a classroom of study and a base of production" in their practice of combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine.

The medical workers of this hospital formerly only prescribed medicine and paid no attention to how medicines were made or prepared. Now, they go periodically to the mountains to gather medicinal herbs and grow the herbs and prepare medicines by themselves. Many comrades can identify several hundred varieties of Chinese traditional medicinal herbs. A dispensary of Chinese traditional herbal medicine is set up in every ward of the hospital. The small "May 7" pharmacy run by this hospital produces various kinds of tablets, powders, ointments, pills and injection solutions for clinical use in this hospital and for aiding other fraternal units and the local medical and health departments.

The medical workers of this hospital formerly cured diseases chiefly by the Western method and Western medicine. Now, when diagnosing an illness, they simultaneously apply the method of "seeing, touching, tapping and listening" as used in Western medical science and the method of "seeing, listening, asking and pulse-feeling" as adopted by Chinese traditional herb doctors. In prescribing medicine, they simultaneously use Western medicines and Chinese

traditional medicines. Where necessary, they administer injections and perform surgical operations, or use Chinese traditional herbal medicines, acupuncture and massage, or treat a disease by a new therapy.

In this hospital, both the Chinese traditional method and the Western method are adopted to treat medical or surgical cases, diseases of the ear, nose and throat, gynecological and obstetrical cases, or orthopedic cases. Moreover, some methods combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine have also been found for handling such non-clinical work as physiotherapy, laboratory analysis and radiotherapy.

An old worker had gastric ulcer for more than ten years, but it had not been correctly diagnosed. He came to the radiographic department of this hospital. Before taking an X-ray photograph of his stomach, the doctor first put a needle at an acupuncture point in his leg. The surface of the ulcer which had remained concealed for many years became readily detectable.

They practice the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine even in the prevention of diseases. After repeated experiments and research, Ts'ai Chien-yu, deputy director of the medical department, succeeded in using a few Chinese traditional medicinal herbs together with some chemicals to clarify turbid water within only a few minutes, making it potable for both men and horses. This method of quick purification of water is simple and the quality of water thus purified is good. This is of great significance in protecting the health of the troops working in the open.

There is great eagerness among doctors of Western medicine in this hospital to learn Chinese traditional medicine. The leading group of this hospital concretely carries out Chairman Mao's teaching, takes the lead in studying Chinese traditional medicine and personally participates in the practice of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of this hospital, various patients' wards have organized scientific research groups for combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine and are conducting special research on some key branches of medical work. After a few years' practice, they have preliminarily summed up the methods of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine for curing more than 50 diseases including fracture of bones, dysentery, ascariasis of the bile duct, the aftereffects of polio, and aplastic anemia.

This hospital came from a health team in the days of the Red Army. The most fundamental reason why Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine have been combined well in this hospital is that the Party committee of the hospital develops the glorious traditions of the People's Liberation Army and has long put the education of men with Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position of all work, enabling the broad masses of medical workers to raise their consciousness continuously in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian line for health work.

An army doctor has done osteoplasty for many years and accumulated some experience in surgical operations. When the hospital leadership sent him to learn the Chinese traditional method of bone-setting, he was afraid that as soon as he dropped his "scalpel" his "prospects" would be jeopardized if he learned Chinese traditional medicine, and so he was deeply worried. The Party committee saw through his mind and led him to study Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and helped him overcome his selfish and impure thoughts of personal gain or loss, diligently study Chinese traditional medicine for the revolutionary cause and consciously take the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. After that, this army doctor worked hard together with other comrades, solving some difficult problems in curing bone diseases, finding out some methods of curing fracture of bones by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, thereby relieving the pains of many injured and diseased soldiers.

In the past few years, members of the Party committee of the hospital led the medical workers to stay long in the army units, islands and villages to receive re-education humbly from the workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to increase continuously their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle while participating in struggle.

The sea-borne health work team dispatched by the hospital perseveres in serving the armymen and civilians on the islands, making remarkable achievements in this concern. This health work team has also become an "advance post" of this hospital for carrying out the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Many comrades of this team are tempered ideologically on the islands and have mastered the skills of preventing and curing diseases by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Recently, this team was rated an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command.

Advancing in the Course of Struggle Between the Two Lines

It was not plain sailing in the past 12 years for Hospital 157 in the effort to combine Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Every time it put a step forward, it had to go through a fierce struggle between the two lines and between the two ideologies.

After Chairman Mao issued the great call to unearth the treasure of medical science of the motherland, the medical workers of this hospital firmly responded to it. In 1958, they invited a group of teachers and students from the local college of Chinese traditional medicine and some other units to serve as teachers. Everybody in the hospital, ranging from the leaders to the nurses, practiced acupuncture therapy and learned Chinese traditional medicine. A mass movement of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine was touched off quickly in the hospital.

But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the health departments did their utmost to disseminate national nihilism in opposition to Chairman Mao's great directive. At that time, a few people who were poisoned by the old-style medical education also showed the erroneous trend of despising and negating Chinese traditional medicine.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee of the hospital realized that: Whether or not the Chinese traditional medical science is recognized as a great treasure is a major question concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's great directive can be implemented. Before the erroneous idea of negating Chinese traditional medicine is overcome, it is impossible to establish Chinese traditional medicine in the hospital.

Accordingly, the Party committee of the hospital seriously organized the medical workers to study Chairman Mao's directives and the Party's policy toward Chinese traditional medicine, to review the contributions made by Chinese traditional medicine to the Chinese people in the past, and to criticize and repudiate the reactionary idea of national nihilism. The Party committee members often went to the first line of medical and health work to investigate the conditions and to educate the medical workers dynamically by citing concrete examples.

In the past, measles complicated by pneumonia was a comparatively malignant disease, and the death rate was relatively high if the patients were treated exclusively with the Western method. Chinese traditional herb doctors adopted the method of actively administering a dose of medicine to bring out the measles fully so as to relieve the complications of pneumonia. Measles was treated by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine in the past few years, and not a single case ended in death. Such a living example made the medical workers see more and more clearly the reactionary nature of national nihilism and increase their consciousness in unearthing the treasure of the motherland's medical science.

At the beginning, a supervising doctor who graduated from an old medical college thought that "the therapy by Chinese traditional methods lacked a theoretical basis" and was not keen in learning Chinese traditional medicine. He once came across a patient who perspired profusely after contracting pneumonia. He tried many methods to stop the perspiration but in vain. The Party committee exhorted him to apply the Chinese traditional medical method. As a result, perspiration was stopped the same day traditional medicine was administered to the patient.

On another occasion, this doctor was in charge of a patient who felt acute pains all over his body but the cause was unknown. Under the guidance of Chinese traditional herb doctors, he administered doses of a Chinese traditional herb medicine and very quickly cured the disease.

After being patiently educated ideologically by the Party committee and going through practice many times, this supervising doctor was completely convinced. He not only admitted that Chinese traditional medicine could cure disease but also realized that theories of Chinese traditional medicine

also had a scientific basis. After that, he worked hard to acquire knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine and became a backbone in carrying out the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine.

However, the road of struggle was full of twists and turns. In 1962 when class struggles at home and elsewhere became more violent, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang jumped out into the open to oppose the mass movement of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine and fanned the evil wind that was to blow away Chinese traditional herb doctors and Chinese traditional medicine. Counter-revolutionary Lo Jui-ch'ing also declared rabidly, "To promote Chinese traditional medicine in an army unit is not the right orientation and does not conform to requirements of war preparations." He vigorously suppressed Chinese traditional medicine. Hit by this cold wind, some people of this hospital wavered ideologically and had doubts.

Should the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine be carried on or abandoned? Should it be developed or kept at a minimum? The Party committee was going through a test of whether or not it could perseveringly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "There is no room for compromise on the question of lines." They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching with reference to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the hospital during the years of war when it extensively applied both the Chinese traditional method and the Western method in healing wounds and curing diseases and adopted the folk medical recipes and indigenous methods for saving and curing the wounded. They were enlightened more deeply and could see more distinctly. They were determined to follow firmly the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine.

With the support of the higher-level Party committee, they did not draw back in the face of [illegible] but surmounted difficulties and pressed forward. A department of Chinese traditional medicine was added to the hospital, which also expanded the dispensary of Chinese traditional herbal medicines and so strengthened the base area for combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. With the help of the local Chinese traditional herb doctors, the hospital persevered in further combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine in various wards.

In the surgical ward, a patient afflicted with ascariasis in his bile duct would formerly be cured chiefly by surgical means. But if the patient was a pregnant woman, it would be very difficult to cure this disease because surgical operation would easily cause miscarriage. It would also be dangerous to the pregnant woman if the surgical operation was performed too late. Could this difficulty be overcome by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Members of the Party committee and the medical workers carried out revolutionary mass criticism together and urged the masses to explore the therapy by the Chinese traditional method. They eventually succeeded in finding an oral therapy which involved treatment with a medicinal herb that would drive the worms out of the bile duct.

This method is still being followed at present. Treatment has been given to 109 patients, including ten pregnant women. All of them have been completely cured.

In other departments, some methods that combine Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine have also been established in the course of struggle and have also developed.

In 1965, Chairman Mao issued the great call "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," tolling the knell for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of health work. The mighty current of the great proletarian cultural revolution opened up wider prospects for the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. In the past few years, Hospital 157 has sent more than 30 health work teams, totalling more than 300 persons, deep to the army units, islands and villages to serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. In the course of practice, members of these teams are deeply touched by the warmth with which the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers welcome the new combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. They also deeply realize that the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine has to a very large extent solved the problem of shortage of doctors and medicines in the countryside and was therefore entirely conformable to the interests of the broad masses of working people, and that the deep-going unfolding of the mass movement of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine is of extremely great significance in carrying out in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's proletarian line of health work and in putting into effect the great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

Accordingly, they on the one hand serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and, on the other hand, modestly learn from the masses knowledge of Chinese traditional herbal medicine. They have collected from the people more than 1,000 medical recipes and, after careful study and selection, found that some of these recipes are quite efficacious for such common diseases as lumbago and sore feet. In the course of practice, they also examined and popularized the good therapies evolved through combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. They, too, have trained large groups of health workers and "barefoot doctors" for the company units and rural villages. The people inside and outside the hospital urge one another forward. In Hospital 157, the mass movement of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine is developing in still greater depth.

Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking in Guiding the Combination of Chinese Traditional Medicine With Western Medicine

In the course of achieving combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, the medical workers of Hospital 157 take Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as the guide, adhere to the principle of "making things of the past serve the present; making foreign things serve China" and

"weeding through the old to let the new emerge," retain the essence and discard the dross of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, and make Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine complement each other and combine with each other organically, so as to create a unique, new school of Chinese medicine.

The methods of work they adopt are:

They persevere in putting practice in the first position and simultaneously study, apply and combine Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine.

After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teachings about unearthing the motherland's treasure of medical science, they deeply realized that Chinese traditional medicine stemmed from the experience of the Chinese laboring people in fighting against diseases in the past several thousand years and, in order to combine Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, it would be necessary first to make doctors of the Western school of medicine learn the Chinese traditional medical methods and combine Western medicine with Chinese traditional medicine in the course of practice.

In response to the vigorous promotion by the Party committee of the hospital, the medical workers began to study and apply Chinese traditional medicine in the course of clinical practice. They first diagnosed an illness by the Western method and then treated it by means of herbal medicines, an acupuncture needle or some other method of Chinese traditional medicine. After acquiring more and more knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine, they diagnosed diseases by both the Chinese traditional medical method and the Western method and, when treating illnesses, combined the dialectical therapeutics of Chinese traditional medicine with the therapeutics of Western medicine in accordance with the actual needs. In treating some specific diseases, they groped for the rules of each of these diseases and summed up the experience of each disease, set forth the standards of diagnosis and classification of disease by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, made up the shortcomings of the therapies of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine by each other's strong points and combined these therapies organically, thereby preliminarily forming a new therapy which was different from that of Western medicine or Chinese traditional medicine.

On the basis of clinical practice, medical workers at the hospital apply the modern scientific techniques of Western medicine in studying and analyzing some Chinese traditional medicinal herbs, find the efficacious constituents, use them in a variety of ways so as to find the best way for their use. Meanwhile, such items as therapy by transmission of ions and X-ray examination have found new uses in Chinese traditional medicine, making the modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipment play a still bigger role. The research on prevention and cure of diseases by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine has also developed gradually. This combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine is developing continuously in new width and depth.

The hospital workers apply the dialectical viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and adopt the attitude of critically inheriting and learning the therapeutics of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine so as to use their strong points to make up each other's shortcomings.

For example, in treating fracture of bones, a doctor of the Western school of medicine pays greater attention to accurately resetting the bone and then uses splints and gypsum to keep the fractured bone in place and adopts the therapy of "complete rest," and pays no attention to exploiting the various positive factors of the human body, so that circulation of blood in the infected part often is bad, healing of the fractured bone is slow and complications all over the body may even be caused. A doctor of Chinese traditional medicine pays attention to all-round treatment but sometimes fails to reset the fractured bone accurately.

The hospital workers use the strong points of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine in treating fracture of bones. On the one hand, they put stress on the accurate resetting of the broken bones and apply the Western method of pulling and keeping together the fractured ends in the exact position. On the other hand, they adopt the small splints used in Chinese traditional medicine instead of the gypsum casting used in Western medicine, massage the infected part, pay attention to restoring the function of the affected bone at an early stage and properly handle the contradiction between "motion" and "rest." Meanwhile, they combine the treatment by oral dosage and external application of Chinese traditional herb medicines with the therapeutics of Western medicine and pay attention to improving blood circulation of the affected part and strengthening the patient's health. They have adopted this method to treat more than 1,800 cases of fracture of bones, shortening the time of cure by one-third as against the time required to effect cure by Chinese traditional medicine or Western medicine alone.

Satisfactory results have also been scored in curing some difficult cases of fracture of bones. Six of the patients were old men who had the upper ends of their thigh-bones fractured. They were totally cured and restored their laboring abilities. None of them was crippled.

They boldly make creations on the basis of what they have inherited.

For example: They used mao-tung-ch'ing, a Chinese traditional medicinal herb about which they learned from a folk prescription, to cure boils and relieve scalding, and this herb proved to be very efficacious. Immediately after that, they went further to make a scientific analysis and a bacteriological examination of this herb and found that it could repress many kinds of bacteria. Accordingly, they applied it in treating pneumonia, phlebitis, burns and many other diseases and scored excellent results.

For another example: They applied a folk recipe in treating bacterial dysentery, and this was more efficacious than the customary Western drug. After summing up and improving the experience, they applied an improved recipe of Chinese traditional medicine in treating bacterial dysentery, increasing the rate of cure to 94 percent and curing some cases of stubborn illness. Later, after improving the recipe three times, they found a

therapy by injecting a plant oil into a certain acupuncture point in the patient's body. Only one injection was sufficient to cure bacterial dysentery.

"Matter can be transformed into consciousness, and consciousness can be transformed into matter." We must correctly handle the dialectical relationship between consciousness and matter. In treating some diseases which it is difficult to cure, we should pay attention to arousing the patients' spiritual strength and bring the enthusiasm of the medical workers and the patients into full play, so as to effect a better cure.

The Party committee and the medical workers of Hospital 157 have learned from their practice in the past 12 years that the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine as indicated by great leader Chairman Mao has endlessly bright prospects. Throughout the past 12 years, they have made some achievements in persevering in the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, but as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." Combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine still requires much exploring, and this exploration is without end. The practice of the hsopital workers in the past 12 years is only a beginning. They are determined to remain modest and prudent, to guard against arrogance and rashness, to continue implementing Chairman Mao's teachings conscientiously and to get together with the people of the whole country in an effort to create a new Chinese medicine.

- Chieh-fang-chün Pao correspondent,
NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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Resolutely Follow the Road of Combined Chinese Traditional Medicine and Western Medicine

- Hospital 278 of a Peking PLA unit energetically popularizes Chinese traditional medicine and the use of medicinal herbs and new therapeutic methods

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 7, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) Since its founding in 1969, Hospital 278 of a Peking PLA unit guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has resolutely followed the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine and energetically popularized Chinese traditional medicine and the use of medicinal herbs and new therapeutic methods. Of the total number of patients treated so far, combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine has been used in about 70 percent of the cases. In the treatment of common and recurrent diseases, some relatively effective recipes and prescriptions are summed up. Energetic promotion of Chinese traditional medicine and medicinal herbs and new therapeutic methods has effectively assured medical and health work serving better the war preparation effort, serving the army units and serving at the same time the poor and lower-middle peasants. This in turn has stimulated the revolutionization of hospitals and their development along military lines.

Distinguish Between the Right and the Wrong Line and Bury Slavish Comprador Philosophy

The great leader Chairman Mao said, "Chinese traditional medicine is a great treasure house. It should be tapped with energetic efforts and raised to a higher level." Chairman Mao's teaching has indicated a correct orientation for the broad masses of medical personnel following the road of combined Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine in creating a unified new medicine and pharmacology of the motherland. The Party committee of the hospital holds that to promote the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, we must start with the learning of Chinese traditional medicine on the basis of Western medicine and energetically tap the potentialities of Chinese traditional medicine and medicinal herbs. But the medical personnel were not unanimous in their view at first. Some considered Chinese traditional medicine and the use of medicinal herbs "unscientific" and were doubtful of the benefits of treatment by Chinese traditional methods. Some others were afraid that they might have to sacrifice Western medicine to Chinese traditional medicine as they studied the latter. Of the injured and the sick some also showed lack of faith in Chinese traditional medicine and medicinal herbs.

The Party committee of the hospital holds that resolutely following the road of combined Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine is a profound ideological revolution and a heated struggle between two classes and two roads. In the struggle, we must unfold revolutionary mass criticism properly and carry out proper line education; otherwise we can do nothing about the energetic promotion of Chinese traditional medicine and new therapeutic methods.

To lead the broad masses in unswervingly following the road of integrated Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, the Party committee of the hopsital formed a propaganda group, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must crack the nut at a selected point to gain experience and then apply such experience as a guide for other units." Led by the leading cadres of the hospital, the group descended upon a section relatively known for its ideological obstacles. Members of the group joined the working and convalescent personnel in running a study class. They vigorously criticized the reactionary "slavish comprador philosophy" and national nihilism. Initial experience was gained. Then in the whole hospital a campaign was launched to "take a look at the line, promote criticism, eliminate 'Liu's poison,' remove obstacles and set the orientation."

The Party committee of the hospital and various Party branches constantly analyzed and studied the situation of the whole hospital and ran a study class for a total of over 20 terms. Meanwhile, backbone cadres were mobilized to go into the midst of working and convalescent personnel to do in-depth and elaborate ideological work. Thus everyone's consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian health line was considerably raised. Everyone expressed the determination to fight national nihilism and bury "slavish comprador philosophy" and remold the world outlook assiduously in the course of practicing combined Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. The aim was to fight for the creation of a unified medicine and pharmacology of the motherland.

With increased awareness, everyone of them switched from a "wait-and-see attitude" to action with courage. Communist Party member and Army doctor Chou P'eng-yün earnestly gathered local medical recipes and rare prescriptions and studied Chinese traditional medicine and the use of medicinal herbs and new therapeutic methods. After continuous efforts, he at last mastered an effective way for the treatment of chronic hepatitis. Of the 30 victims of chronic hepatitis in his charge, over 60 percent showed conspicuous improvements after four courses of treatment through glandular therapy and Chinese traditional medicine. Hepatitis victim Yü Chih-lu spent in succession four years in hospital without getting conspicuous results of treatment. After receiving glandular treatment, he had the functions of his liver restored and lost the feeling of being diseased. When he stepped out of the hospital, cured, he said, "You have followed the right way by studying Chinese traditional medicine and combined Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine."

The No. 2 Department of the Hospital seriously studied Chou P'eng-yün's experience and received profound enlightening education therefrom. In the past, he followed the old methods in the treatment of acute hepatitis with jaundice. The results were poor, although the treatment was very expensive and involved a long period. Later, through repeated studies and practice, he turned out a new drug known as "Acute Liver Inflamation No. 2" composed mainly of the gallstones of cattle. Such a remedy has such advantages as great efficacy, low cost (treatment costs only 20 or 30 cents for each patient a day), absence of side-effects and stimulation of appetite.

It was warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Patient Hsiao Yüeh registered a jaundice index as high as 160. After two months of treatment with the new drug "Acute Liver Inflammation No. 2," he was back to normal and lost the feeling of the disease. He was cured and discharged from the hospital.

After the experience of Chou P'eng-yün and the No. 2 Department was popularized, the whole hospital rapidly whipped up an upsurge in the campaign for doctors of Western medicine to learn from practitioners of Chinese traditional medicine. The working personnel and patients studied together Chairman Mao's directive on the integration of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. Together they worked out a program for the integration of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. They initially summed up clinical tests in the use of medicinal herbs for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, diarrhea, facial paralysis, acute kidney inflammation, and tubercular pleurisy and clinical tests for anesthesia through the use of Chinese traditional medicine, and post-operative pain-killing through the use of medicinal herbs. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers said in praise, "A needle and a clump of grass provide a good cure, with little money needed. The motherland's medical science can give us nothing better."

Promote a Vigorous Mass Movement and Introduce the Integration of Chinese Traditional Medicine with Western Medicine

How should we concretely follow the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine? At first, there was a difference of opinion. Some nurses, health workers and convalescent personnel held that the introduction of combined Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine was mainly the business of a small number of doctors and had nothing to do with themselves. The doctors were of the opinion that to promote the integration of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, they must take time out for further studies.

The Party committee of the hospital considered that to rely on a small number of people to promote the integration of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine behind closed doors in an isolated and quiet manner, or to rely on the broad masses to launch the effort was not a problem of methods but one of political orientation and line. The medical and pharmacological sciences of China have been created by our laboring people in practical struggle over several thousands of years. Western medicine is also the creation of the laboring people. Today, to integrate Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine and create a unified medicine and pharmacology of China, we must persist in following the Party's mass line and arouse the masses to the full and rely on them; otherwise, we shall end up in a blind alley as a result of "management of hospitals by specialists." Those who called for a study course before taking the plunge are actually following the old road, one that leads to nowhere.

To solve these problems of awareness, the Party committee of the hospital organized everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice" and such relevant teachings as "The masses are a source of inexhaustible strength. They were organized to stage an assault on all areas and departments where they could give scope to their strength and an assault on production in its depth and width." They vigorously criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the masses being backward." Everyone was enabled to consciously eliminate "Liu's poison." Thus the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of cadres and fighters was aroused considerably. The activism of the masses was called into full play. On such a basis, the Party committee further called on leading cadres to take the lead in arousing the masses to the full in fighting a "people's war" and explore the medical and pharmacological treasure house of the motherland.

The leading cadres of the hospital took the lead and energetically kept themselves ahead of the movement. Led by the leading cadres, a mass campaign to explore the resources of the medical and pharmacological treasure house of the motherland was launched very rapidly. Everyone from working personnel to convalescent personnel, workers, workers' relatives and children joined in gathering medicinal herbs and making drugs. The herb-gathering season saw an average of 40 to 50 people collecting herbs on hillsides everyday. Some comrades spent Sundays with the old and young of their families picking herbs uphill. All of them developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor death as they braved the scorching sun and the severity of cold and wind and rainstorms, climbing up the 1,000-odd-meter-high Paiyünt'o Mountain or down to the several-tens-of-meter-deep Hanlungt'an Lake. Everyone took the herb-gathering process as one of remolding the world outlook.

While gathering apiaries on an overhanging cliff, assistant Chang Ching-chih of the general affairs department of the hospital lost his footing and fell, receiving five or six lacerations in the head, his face splattered with blood. Other comrades asked with concern about his condition. But he said, "I'm all right. Don't lose any time but go on gathering medicinal herbs!"

Equipment and experience were lacking in making drugs out of herbs. Everyone relied on the invincible Mao Tse-tung thought and turned out his own equipment by learning and working simultaneously. By doggedly resorting to native means and utilizing waste materials, they brought back to life a ramshackle sheet-rolling machine with its "teeth gone." By resorting to table knives, wooden boards, wash basins, etc., various departments set up herb-processing factories, turning out their own pills, tablets, ointments, powders, injection solutions, and other Chinese medical preparations and remedies.

In the process of using medicinal herbs and applying new therapeutic methods on one's own, everyone studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teachings, "The humble and the lowly are most intelligent," and "In a certain sense, fighters with the richest practical experience are the most intelligent and most capable." Everyone went to no end of trouble tasting 100 kinds of grass in their search for medicines and practicing with an acupuncture needle

1,000 times in an energetic effort to grope for remedies for the treatment of common and recurrent diseases.

Through studying energetically, doing research assiduously and practicing boldly, 5-good fighter Shih Ch'ung-yang at last acquired a fundamental knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine and medicinal herbs. On hearing that the juice of thistles had a blood-staunching property, she immediately went to collect thistles. She washed her collection late into the night, crushing it and squeezing the juice out. After trying the preparation out on herself, she administered doses to fighters with serious cases of nose bleeding. Optimum results were achieved. Later, to cure the victims of diarrhea, she went to collect in day time purslane, ti-chin grass (地錦草), etc., and processed them back at home late into the night. For the patients, she made dumplings and buns with purslane and fried eggs with ti-chin grass. Such preparations relieved the patients quickly of their pain and enabled them to return to their fighting posts.

Many comrades energetically headed for the countryside to preach, introduce and popularize new therapeutic methods and medicinal herbs. For instance, the comrades of a rural medical team fervently helped Kushank'ou brigade near the garrison area to train barefoot doctors of combined Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine and to introduce and popularize new therapeutic methods and medicinal herbs. The team also helped the brigade launch drug-making factories by native means.

Foster Great Ambitions and Forge Ahead Continuously

By using medical herbs and applying new therapeutic methods and combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, the hospital succeeded in curing some chronic and intractable diseases. But in the treatment of certain diseases, no obvious results were obtained. To lead the broad masses of medical workers to follow firmly the road of integrated Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, the Party committee of the hospital organized the working personnel of the whole factory to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Within the limits of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind always makes continuous progress. So does the world of nature which will never stay at the same level." The medical workers were guided in an effort to fight arrogance and self-complacency and overcome stereotyped conservative ideas. Meanwhile, they were made to criticize vigorously the theory of "incurable disease" and the doctrine of "crawling behind at a snail's pace." Everyone showed redoubled confidence and vim and vigor, marching forward continuously along the road of integrating Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine.

Ts'ai Yung-liang suffered from urine poisoning through kidney inflammation and was seriously infected with a green-pus (綠膿) bacillas and molds. He had undergone treatment through various methods but did not get any better. Some people lost confidence. Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, everyone raised his awareness and had his confidence strengthened. Together with the medical personnel, the leadership of the hospital applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts to an

analysis of Ts'ai Yung-liang's case. In succession, they tried over 30 theraupetic program,s saving Ts'ai Yung-liang from the edge of death. After prudent treatment and nursing, Ts'ai Yung-liang at last got basically cured.

The No. 3 Department originally knew of no proper recipe for the treatment of back and leg pains. Through revolutionary mass criticism, workers of the department had their awareness raised. They penetrated into the midst of workers and peasants to seek advice. As they made the rounds among the latter, they got hold of a secret recipe. They checked it for what was valuable and reliable, and after repeated studies and experiments, they succeeded in turning out a kind of ointment. Low in cost and highly effective, it was warmly welcomed by victims of the aforesaid trouble.

Through the integration of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, the medical personnel of the whole hospital have achieved relatively satisfactory results in the treatment of common, recurrent and intractable diseases. They have thus improved the quality of service to workers, peasants and soldiers.

- By a Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent

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OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Veteran Communists in Chinese Old Revolutionary Center Make New Contributions to Revolution

(NCNA-English Sian, July 10, 1971)

veteran communists in the yenan administrative region, china's old revolutionary centre, act in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" and keep making new contributions to the revolution.

yenan was once the site of the central committee of the communist party of china, from which our great leader chairman mao led the chinese people in winning victory in the war against japanese aggression and the war of liberation. at that time the communists in the area along with the local people contributed to the cause of liberation under chairman mao's wise leadership. the veteran communists, who were tempered in protracted revolutionary struggle, have now become pace-setters in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism.

standing in forefront of class struggle

in his "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china", chairman mao pointed out: "after the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly." the veteran communists who followed chairman mao in protracted struggles against the japanese imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries always bear this brilliant teaching in mind. they stand in the forefront of class struggle and work for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

sixtynine-year-old huang li-teh is an example. he joined the party in 1935. responding to chairman mao's great call "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands" during the arduous years of the anti-japanese war, he led a group of cadres and students at the party school of the party central committee in growing vegetables along the banks of the yen river. the experience they acquired was spread elsewhere and helped the yenan people overcome the economic difficulties arising from enemy blockade. huang li-teh was elected special-class labour hero and attended the labour heroes meeting of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region in 1943. at that meeting he had the honour to listen to chairman mao's important speech "get organized exclamation". always keeping in mind chairman mao's earnest teaching "you have been very successful in your work, and i hope you, too, will not grow complacent", he has made constant progress along the road of continuing the revolution.

huang li-teh retired in 1959 and returned to his home village, now the wangchiakou production brigade in tzuchang county. there were barren mountains around. he was determined to afforest the mountains in this former revolutionary centre. he used his pension to buy good saplings from other places and, along with other commune members, planted them on the mountains. during 1959-1961 when china encountered temporary economic difficulties, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up the evil trend of capitalism and

peddled his sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies. as a result, the handful of class enemies came out to sabotage the afforestation and the collective economy. huang li-teh saw in this a serious struggle between the two classes and the two lines. he helped the brigade party branch organize the masses to study chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle". he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in recalling the suffering of the working people before liberation and they contrasted that with their present happiness. they exposed the class enemies who tried to restore capitalism. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he joined the masses in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and renewed the mass afforestation campaign.

with huang li-teh in the lead, the brigade has set up four orchards with a total area of more than 15 hectares and planted several hundred thousand trees over the past decade or so. in addition, it provided neighbouring brigades and communes and the county with many saplings.

there are many more such veteran communists in the yenan administrative region who persist in fighting the class enemies.

they carry on revolution and always advance

veteran party members in the yenan area are armed with chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. bearing firmly in mind chairman mao's teaching "even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant", they cherish lofty communist aspirations and remain modest and prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work.

hao shu-tsai, now secretary of the communist party branch of the tanshihyuan production brigade of the chiaokou people's commune, was a special-class labour hero of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. in line with chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind", he continues to advance, non-stop, on the road of revolution. after chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", hao shu-tsai visited the tachai production brigade in neighbouring shansi province. on learning that hao shu-tsai came from the former revolutionary centre of yenan and that he was a pace-setter in the nanniwan production campaign in the early forties, tachai's party branch secretary chen yung-kuei received him warmly and pledged to learn from him. but hao shu-tsai said: "you have set an example of self-reliance and hard struggle for the country's agriculture. i come to learn from you."

hao shu-tsai was more determined than ever to transform his production brigade by giving full play to the traditional revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. after returning to his village, he mobilized members of his brigade to find where they were lagging behind tachai and decide on measures to catch up.

displaying the same revolutionary vigour as shown in those days of the production campaign near yenan, hao shu-tsai led the peasants in building terraced fields and check dams and digging irrigation ditches on hill slopes in winter cold. the farming conditions of his production brigade changed after several years of strenuous efforts and grain output went up.

serving the people wholeheartedly

displaying the fine style of keeping in close contact with the masses and having a deep concern for their well-being, the veteran communists in the yenan area work diligently to serve the people. one of the examples is liu ming-wen who joined the red army in 1930 and followed chairman mao on the historic long march to northern shensi. later he took part in the famous pinghsingkuan battle in the war against japanese aggression and the nanniwan production campaign. he retired in 1965 and settled in the shuangho people's commune in chihtan county, northern shensi province. he said: "although i have retired, my mind has not. i want to be a fighter ever advancing on the road of the new 'long march'."

shuangho lies along the highway leading from yenan to chihtan and other counties and many travellers pass through the area. liu ming-wen proposed to the commune revolutionary committee that a public restaurant be set up. the proposal was endorsed and he took the job upon himself. he is the cook as well as the assistant in the restaurant. later his wife also joined in. his warm-hearted service to the people has won him praise.

liu ming-wen repeatedly studies chairman mao's brilliant article "serve the people". he thinks that there is no end to what one could do for the people and the revolution, and he should contribute more. with the support of the commune revolutionary committee, he and several other comrades have set up a shop which repairs galoshes, rubber tires, bicycles and pushcarts, does haircuts and gives other useful services to the customers. people say of him: "the veteran red army man sets an example in providing useful services for the revolution."

educating younger generation in revolutionary tradition

over the past twenty years and more, veteran communists in yenan have constantly educated the younger generation in the revolutionary tradition. they say that only when the revolutionary spirit of yenan is handed down from generation to generation and when the younger generations always hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought is it possible to ensure that the party will not become revisionist and the state will never change its colour.

the panlung supply and marketing co-operative in yenan county set up in 1936 was a model co-operative commended by chairman mao. sun hung-ming, who has been director of the co-op since its founding, always pays attention to educating its members in the revolutionary tradition and takes this as important political and ideological work. this 70-year-old communist keeps the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle and still lives in the cave dwelling built soon after the establishment of the co-op. he persists in taking part in selling and transporting goods with other workers, educating the younger people with his words as well as his action.

when a young man, li chi-ming, first came to work there, he showed no interest in the work of the co-op. sun hung-ming studied with the young man the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and told him how the co-op was founded with only three shoulder-poles and how it was expanded. when the kuomintang bandit troops led by hu tsung-nan invaded yenan in 1947, members of the co-op, carrying with them

rifles as well as goods, fought the enemy while continuing their service to the people. he told li chi-ming: "making revolution means putting oneself at the service of the people. we should work wholeheartedly to cater to their needs." li chi-ming was much inspired. determined to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, he carried goods on the shoulder-pole, went from village to village to sell merchandize and buy farm products from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

like li chi-ming, the young people in the yenan area are advancing along the path blazed by their revolutionary predecessors under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

People in Old Revolutionary Base Area Carry Forward Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Nanchang, July 9, 1971)

the heroic people of the chingkang mountains, an old revolutionary base area on the hunan-kiangsi border region, are carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of fighting against nature and against the class enemies. they have made great changes in the area during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

our great leader chairman mao led the 1927 autumn harvest uprising troops to the chingkang mountains. there he established china's first rural revolutionary base area and opened the road for the seizure of political power by armed force under the leadership of the chinese communist party. the chingkang mountains became the cradle of the chinese revolution. its revolutionary sparks then spread throughout the country and its revolutionary spirit shines for all time.

(one)

"from huangyangchieh came the thunder of guns,
and the enemy army had fled in the night exclamation"

chairman mao wrote these lines in a poem in praise of the defensive battle at huangyangchieh. on august 30, 1928 when the main force of the red army was not in the chingkang mountains, reactionary chiang kai-shek troops attacked the chingkang mountains through the huangyangchieh outpost. the armymen and people united in heroic struggle and smashed the enemy offensive. the victory of the defensive battle fully demonstrated their staunch revolutionary spirit in struggle which remains an inspiration to the people of the chingkang mountains in their forward march.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, some covert class enemies sabotaged the revolution and production in a production team of the big well brigade in the chingkangshan people's commune. the secretary of the brigade general party branch went to the team and lived in a veteran poor peasant's home to make investigations. communist party member tsou wen-kai, an insurrectionary detachment leader who participated in the huangyangchieh defence, and the other party members of the team went with the party secretary to big well village where chairman mao once lived. tsou wen-kai told them the history of the struggle in the chingkang mountains. he related how, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary

line, the armymen and people of the chingkang mountains, resolutely fought under adverse conditions against the enemies and with few defeated many, developed from weak into a strong force and enlarged the territory under the independent regime day by day and expanded the red army and the red guards. not long afterward, the revolution suffered a loss owing to the erroneous line pushed by the "left" opportunists within the party. later chairman mao led the armymen and people in thoroughly criticizing this line. this strengthened the people's political power and the red army and the red guards became stronger through battles. after chairman mao led the red army in advancing on south kiangsi and west fukien, the right opportunists remaining in the chingkang mountains again ran counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line. they abandoned struggle and gave up the base area and fled. as a result the chingkang mountains was plunged into a bloodbath by the enemies. the history of the struggle of the chingkang mountains records the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line and at the same time registered the serious damage to the revolutionary cause by the "left" and right opportunists.

in front of chairman mao's old residence the communist party members of the team repeatedly studied this passage from his article "the struggle in the chingkang mountains": "struggle resolutely against the enemy". tsou wen-kai said: "we are communist party members we must carry forward the revolutionary tradition, boldly defend and resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and lead the masses to press forward against the class enemies exclamation"

the other party members draw tremendous strength from this revolutionary history. they returned to the team with renewed vigour. united as one, they led the masses in exposing the crimes of the class enemy and crushed the counter-revolutionary arrogance of the class enery. the people then launched a new drive to grasp revolution and promote production.

(two)

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the chingkang mountains displayed the glorious revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle advocated by chairman mao. they launched heroic struggles against both class enemy and nature and made new achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

some 2,200 metres above sea level on the southern slope of the chingkang mountains is an advanced unit which has distinguished itself in the movement to learn from tachai. it is the chienmo production brigade of the chiling commune in shuichuan county. the brigade achieved an average grain yield of more than six tons per hectare last year, topping the target set in the national program for agricultural development.

the production brigade has less than 80 hectares of farmland, comprising more than 24,000 small plots which are scattered on some 300 slopes. the temperature here is low and irrigation was difficult. the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to lead in water from a cascade. as the cascade drops off a sheer cliff, construction of a canal is difficult. the party branch organized a mao tsetung thought study class at the construction site. veteran communist hsu chao-shun, chairman of the local soviet in the old days, talked to the people about the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle in the chingkang mountains. in those days

when the enemy had imposed an economic blockade, the red army and the people under the leadership of chairman mao relied on their own efforts to overcome material shortages in the base area. they wore home-spun cloth and ate salt they extracted locally. wearing straw sandals, chairman mao led red army fighters in carrying grain on shoulder-poles for dozens of miles from ningkang county at the foot of the chingkang mountains.

this recounting of the revolutionary tradition gave the people of chienmo boundless strength. they defied the whirling snow and camped at the construction site. after 70 days of hard work, they finished a 2-kilometre-long irrigation canal that snakes along the side of five slopes. part of the canal is a tunnel through a rocky hill. the peasants then started a campaign to collect manure and make compost to enrich the soil. they thus won high yields high up in the mountains.

after the successful 1969 harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants did not rest on their laurels. they opened up more than 12 hectares of rice paddy and about 150 hectares of dry farmland on the hills. they also planted more than 10 hectares to medicinal herbs. chienmo today presents a thriving picture of the new socialist countryside with successful grain production and all-round development of agriculture.

sanwan in yunghsin county of kiangsi province is where chairman mao reorganized the autumn harvest uprising troops in 1927. in three years during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of sanwan raised grain output from 2.25 tons to over six tons per hectare. sanwan is now an advanced production brigade in the province.

in winning successive new victories, the general party branch of the brigade has constantly carried forward the revolutionary tradition, brought into play the role of the party branches as fighting bastions and united the masses.

members of the general party branch went on several occasions to the house chairman mao once lived in, the sanwan reorganization memorial hall and the maple tree ground where chairman mao delivered an important speech to the armymen. rembers of the general party branch went there to study chairman mao's teaching: "'the party branch is organized on a company basis'; this is an important reason why the red army has been able to carry on such arduous fighting without falling apart."

when chairman mao led the autumn harvest uprising troops to sanwan toward the end of september in 1927, he first of all reorganized it. he then established party organizations at various levels in the army. for the first time, all the companies had party branches and all the battalions and regiments had party committees. "soldiers' committees" and the system of political work and democratic systems were established. these ensured the party's absolute leadership over the army politically, ideologically and organizationally, and turned the army into a people's army of an entirely new type under the leadership of the proletarian political party. every time they studied the party's history, the members of the general party branch received a profound education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and heightened their consciousness in continuing the revolution.

bringing into full play the role of the party organization as a fighting bastion during the cultural revolution, the general party branch led the masses in the living study

and application of chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and fighting the elements to bring about constant changes for the better in sanwan.

as sanwan had not enough arable land for its population, it was important to expand the acreage. the general party branch organized the masses to study chairman mao's article "serve the people" to foster the concept of farming for the revolution. after the study, people worked with a will to reclaim wasteland strewn with tree stumps, rocks and sand. it took them 1,500 workdays to reclaim one hectare. when they encountered difficulty, the general party branch organized them to study chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the people overcame the difficulty in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they reclaimed some 12 hectares. in a socialist spirit of co-ordinated work, the production teams made concerted efforts to blast mountain slopes to make way for a four-kilometre-long irrigation canal. they reclaimed another tract of more than seven hectares of wasteland in time for the transplanting of early rice. guided by mao tsetung thought, the people of sanwan are winning new victories, one after another.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of All Nationalities in China Closely Follow Great Leader Chairman Mao in Winning Still Greater Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

hundreds of millions of people of many nationalities in china enthusiastically praise the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line in these days of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. while reviewing the glorious fighting course of the past 50 years, they have come to understand better that it is chairman mao who has been nurturing and leading the great, glorious and correct communist party of china and has guided the chinese people in the heroic fight to liberate the disaster-ridden motherland. recalling their suffering in the old society and contrasting that with their present happiness, the chinese working people have come to know this truth: chairman mao is the great liberator of the people of all nationalities in china and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is their life-blood. as long as they study chairman mao's works, act in accordance with his teachings and closely follow him, they are sure to advance from victory to still greater victory.

singing "the east is red", they continue to make revolution

in chiansien county in north shensi, where the song "the east is red" originated, the party members and revolutionary masses are imbued with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao. they met to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in a cave residence where chairman mao once lived, and received profound education in ideology and political line.

veteran poor peasant li yu-yuan was the writer of the words for "the east is red". at the time when he set the words to the music of a folk song, he said: "crops cannot grow without sunshine and the chinese people cannot be liberated without chairman mao." there are many veteran poor peasants, communists, red army men and guerrilla fighters in li yu-yuan's home village which comes under the chengkuan people's commune in chiahsien county. they were stirred when they recalled their misery in the old society and how chairman mao had led them in achieving liberation. they pledged never to forget that it is chairman mao who gave them courage and strength to support the people's army at the front in the arduous years of war and finally defeat the enemy. they said that it is again chairman mao who showed them the way forward and enabled them to win victory after victory at the critical moments of sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the socialist revolution and construction.

the chengkuan commune used to be hit by natural disasters nine years out of ten. but the barren mountains have now been terraced into farmland and tree belts line the banks of the yellow river. the yuchiachuang production brigade of the commune used to have low crop-yields owing to serious soil erosion. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the cadres and commune members improved the farmland and multiplied grain output. the brigade has now become an advanced unit in the county in the movement to learn from tachai. nurtured by mao tsetung thought profound changes have taken place in the outlook of the local people. the party members and revolutionary masses are determined to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher and advance boldly in continuing the revolution.

taking the socialist road firmly

the nalati grassland is a good pasture in the western part of the tienshan mountains in sinkiang. there the herdsmen of the kazakh nationality heartily sing the praises of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. before liberation the poor herdsmen led a miserable nomadic life, being mercilessly exploited by the kuomintang officials and herdowners. now they enjoy a happy life, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. the vast grassland hums with activity and rejoicing. sheep and cattle thrive. the herdsmen say: "chairman mao is the great liberator of all nationalities. we owe our happiness to the communist party."

the kazakh people march on along the revolutionary road indicated by chairman mao. when chairman mao's brilliant work "on the question of agricultural cooperation" was published in 1955, the herdsmen took prompt action. poor herdsman manafu, who had toiled 30 years as an ox for the herdowner in the old society, got 22 families of poor herdsmen together to form the first producers co-operative on the grassland. a handful of class enemies tried to split the co-op, but manafu led the masses in foiling the enemy scheme. the herdsmen united as one in fighting the class enemy and nature. their flocks and herds grew year after year. the collective economy was consolidated and expanded.

inspired by the success of this co-op, large numbers of herdsmen organized themselves into co-ops. the nalati area soon realized co-operation. the co-ops then merged into a people's commune in 1958. the members displayed the

revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. they felled trees in the mountains for building houses, sheepfolds and cattle-sheds. they dug ditches to water the grazing grounds and reclaimed more than 200 hectares of land to grow fodder crops. they have achieved initial success in freeing stockbreeding from being at the mercy of nature. livestock in the area has grown sevenfold compared with early post-liberation days.

the herdsmen have conscientiously studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way during the great proletarian cultural revolution. there are many moving stories about people who are dedicated to the collective and the revolution.

one winter, a week-long snowstorm marooned the herdsmen with flocks in distant mountains. deputy party branch secretary manafu lost no time in setting out with a rescue team. they had to pass by the side of a very steep slope laden with ice and snow. despite the fact that there was the danger of an avalanche at any moment, manafu risked his life to beat a path for his comrades. after four days of hard struggle, they finally found and rescued the marooned herdsmen and flocks.

dry grassland becomes oasis

on the eve of july 1, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the paiyinwura production brigade sank another well on this arid grassland, bringing the total number of wells sunk during the great proletarian cultural revolution up to 27. this marked a change in their centuries-old nomadic life in this area of the sunid right banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region.

the brigade has the poorest pastures in the banner; almost all its 400 square kilometres of grassland is sandy and alkali. here some 60 poor and lower-middle herdsmen families lived like beasts of burden in the old society under cruel oppression by feudal lords and herdowners. it is chairman mao who led them in achieving liberation and freedom.

during the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen have settled accounts with liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they carried forward the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and started a drive to learn from tachai with the determination to bring the scourge of sand and drought under permanent control and turn the dry grassland into an oasis by relying on their own efforts.

the brigade party branch secretary taokao led the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in searching for water sources and quarrying rocks to build wells. four months of hard work resulted in the first well for the grassland. within a few years they sank more than 20 wells. the dry grassland began to put on a new look.

the herdsmen also planted trees to keep off winds and fix the sand, put up sheepfolds and sheds, and reclaimed an 8-hectare area for growing forage. the once poor, backward and disaster-striken grassland now hums with activity and prosperity. the poor and lower-middle herdsmen said: it is chairman mao's revolutionary line that has guided us forward at every step. closely following chairman mao means happiness and victory.

transforming highlands in spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"

invincible mao tsetung thought guides the tibetan people in transforming nature. it was in the dead of winter last year. a strong wind was howling. yet the banks of the yalung river were alive with activities. the emancipated serfs of the hsiangyang people's commune in naitung county were working to transform the river, in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the people's commune was set up in 1965. led by the commune party branch secretary kosang tunchu, the commune members fostered the idea of farming for the revolution by repeatedly studying the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and his great teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." they launched a mass movement to learn from tachai. despite biting cold, the party branch secretary led the cadres in surveying in the mountains. they decided to reclaim land. the party members, cadres and commune members pooled their efforts and worked for three winters and three springs to reclaim 20 hectares which added to their arable land.

last winter the commune members worked out a five-year plan for transforming nature. the first campaign concentrated on building water conservancy works. first they had to lead river water up the mountain. the party members took the lead in cutting rocks. when they had difficulties, they would shout: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." young commune members organized in shock brigades lowered themselves over cliffs with ropes tied round their waists to drill holes for explosives. in every evening of the 74 days of hard struggle the party branch secretary led the commune members in studying chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they built a 7.5 kilometre-long ditch winding up the mountain, leading water from the yalung river. the fields of the whole commune were thus brought under irrigation. led by the party branch, the commune members have over the past few years armed themselves with mao tsetung thought and fought the elements to put an end to their backwardness. they won good harvests for five years running, with per-hectare grain yield surpassing the quotas set in the national programme for agricultural development. they sold a lot of marketable grain to the state, and people's life kept improving.

banner of unity for victory flies over border region

celebrating the party's 50th anniversary, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tuanchieh (unity) village in yunnan province, southwest china, were full of feelings when they recalled how they had achieved the unity of many nationalities.

this village has two production teams made up of peasants of 11 nationalities, including tai, lahu, hani, pulang, wa and han. in the evil old society, the local despots treated the poor as beasts of burden. it is chairman mao who liberated them.

responding to the great call "people's communes are fine" issued by chairman mao in 1958, the tai peasants welcomed the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hani, lahu and other nationalities from the mantan mountains to

settle in the village. the people of different nationalities recalled their past misery together and expressed their boundless love for the great leader chairman mao. at a time when they were marching ahead along chairman mao's revolutionary line, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province stirred up an evil wind of slashing the number of communes. a handful of class enemies seized the opportunity to try to split the unity between different nationalities. as a result, the village was divided into two villages hostile to each other.

news of the party's ninth national congress and chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" soon reached the border region. with the help of the armymen, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings and criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they said with deep feeling: "in the old society, we were all bitter gourds growing on the same vine and horses beaten by the same whip. now we should all rally to chairman mao's revolutionary line and make joint efforts to build the southwest border region of our motherland." the two villages once again merged into one.

while working in the fields one day, the commune members saw a bad element deliberately let the water out of the land of lahu and hani people. he was caught red-handed and his attempt to sow discord between different nationalities was foiled. when he saw that most of the people around were of the tai nationality, he grinned, saying: "we are all tai people and of one family. please forgive me exclamation" the commune members fired up and struggled against him on the spot. an old tai poor peasant, who is a communist party member, said: "before liberation the local despots knocked out my teeth, killed my wife and drove me into the mantan mountains. there was no shelter for us poor people. are all tai people of one family? no. our great liberator chairman mao led us people of different nationalities in winning emancipation. we will never forget class hatred. we should be united and wage class struggle all our lives." now people of the 11 nationalities in the village are more closely united than ever.

the village was hit by exceptional drought in 1969. production team leader yanchiao of the tai nationality dammed up a canal to let water into the fields of the lahu and hani people. members of the lahu and hani production team saw it and were moved to tears. they turned the water back into the fields of the tai brothers. the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities were overjoyed at this and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long long life to him exclamation"

the commune members of the two teams organized shock brigades to overcome the drought. working together, they soon built a reservior and dreged the mantan canal. they overcame the drought and later on floods and insect pests. they reaped a bumper harvest in 1969.

COAL MINERS

Anyuan Coal Miners Carry Forward Revolutionary Traditions

(NCNA-English Nanchang, July 9, 1971)

the old anyuan coal mine, the cradle of the chinese workers' movement our great leader chairman mao founded in the east china province of kiangsi, is experiencing a revolutionary rejuvenation. carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions chairman mao fostered, the communist party members and workers in the mine resolutely implement his proletarian revolutionary line.

on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the miners went in groups to the site where our great leader chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities to study his great revolutionary practice and the party's history. in the large oil painting "chairman mao goes to anyuan" they saw how chairman mao came in the autumn of 1921 from changsha, capital of hunan province, to kindle the flame of revolution. reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party, everyone of them was filled with deep feelings.

chairman mao went to anyuan not long after the founding of the communist party of china in 1921. he initiated and led a general strike of the anyuan miners against the imperialists and their running dogs, the warlords and bureaucratic capitalists, which ended in great victory. the chinese revolution was at a critical moment in 1927. in response to chairman mao's great call, the anyuan miners took part in the autumn harvest uprising, taking the road of armed struggle for political power. from that time on, the anyuan workers closely followed our great leader chairman mao and bravely fought for several decades.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of capitalist-roaders at the anyuan mine pursued the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they viciously distorted history and lauded liu shao-chi to the skies by means of a commemoration hall. their aim was to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. but the anyuan workers boundlessly love chairman mao. hsu sheng-yuan, a communist party member and a veteran worker who participated in the anyuan general strike in 1922, was indignant when he visited the hall. he recalled how chairman mao came to anyuan from changsha in the autumn of 1921 and led the workers in making revolution. he also recalled how liu shao-chi later sneaked into anyuan in 1922, barely two days before the general strike, and threw himself into the embrace of the capitalists as soon as he arrived, betrayed the interests of the working class and perpetrated other crimes. why did the commemoration hall praise liu shao-chi and show nothing about chairman mao's wise leadership? hsu sheng-yuan asked himself. when a capitalist-roader asked him to be a door-keeper at the commemoration hall, hsu sheng-yuan flatly refused.

the cultural revolution smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his bourgeois headquarters. as a result of class struggle, the reversal of the history of anyuan was reversed. hsu sheng-yuan and the revolutionary masses exposed the towering crimes perpetrated by liu shao-chi at anyuan. cherishing

profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the masses brought in evergreen cypress trees from shaoshan, chairman mao's birthplace. they planted the trees on anyuan mountains and repaired the places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities, so that mao tsetung thought will illuminate anyuan from generation to generation

over the entrance of the general gallery where chairman mao visited the miners decades ago is a slogan that reads: "commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party with new victories exclamation" it was here that the revolutionary miners, in response to the great call of chairman mao, started the strike which shook the nation. they struggled heroically against the reactionaries and won a brilliant victory.

after liberation, the miners quickly restored and expanded the pit, extending the tunnels by 70,000 metres and mechanizing the work processes. coal output last year hit a record 830,000 tons. inspired by the militant slogan to commemorate the party anniversary with new achievements, the miners of the general gallery brought about a new upsurge in production. when the second extraction squad encountered a coal seam no more than 40 centimetres thick, the young miners worked prone with hand picks rather than abandon the seam because of the difficult working conditions. they said with pride: "difficulties are common in the course of making revolution. we are determined to extract the coal so as to produce as much as possible for the state."

an iron and steel plant is now under construction at anyuan. this is part of the efforts made by the anyuan workers and their families to implement chairman mao's great instruction "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and build anyuan into a new socialist mining area after the pattern of the taching oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry. inspired by the party's ninth national congress, the workers, cadres and their families since last year have built a dozen factories to make lathes, electric locomotives, coke and refractory materials to meet anyuan's needs. toward the end of 1970, they completed a small 28-cubic metres blast furnace. this year they have already made two small converters.

the anyuan workers made the following pledge: "nurtured and educated directly by chairman mao, we will carry forward the anyuan tradition from generation to generation."

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of new cadres have emerged. they have learned from the brilliant example of chairman mao's great revolutionary practice of visiting the coal pits and the workers' sheds at that time to chat with the workers. they inherited and carried forward the anyuan revolutionary tradition by participating in collective productive labour and establishing close links with the masses. veteran worker pan shih-kao has been elected a member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the party committee of the anyuan coal mine. no matter how busy he is, he takes part in physical labour. when the mine built a small iron and steel plant last winter, he led a group of workers in building the blast furnace. braving storms and snow, they completed the task in just over forty days. he continues to live in the same dormitory as the miners although he could have better living quarters.

he often says: "a communist divorced from the masses, loses the real quality of a worker and casts aside the glorious anyuan tradition if he accepts privileges."

nurtured by the anyuan revolutionary tradition, a new generation is steadily maturing. many new miners were added in the past few years. immediately after they came, the mine party committee and revolutionary committee organized veteran workers to give them education in revolutionary traditions. the young miners were brought to the coal pit chairman mao visited and veteran workers told them of his great revolutionary practice. with tears in their eyes, many veteran workers told the young people what misery they suffered before liberation. this gave the young people a profound education. the young workers recognize the glory and joy of being miners in this socialist enterprise under the leadership of the party. they are determined to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the anyuan workers and always act as red miners loyal to chairman mao and contribute their share to the socialist revolution and construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association in a letter dated june 30 extended its most profound felicitations to the central committee of the communist party of china on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party. the letter, signed by a.a.j.a. secretary-general djawoto, reads in part as follows:

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association wishes to extend its most profound felicitations to the communist party of china on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. the secretariat of the aaja also wishes to express its best and sincere wishes to the heroic chinese people, who, adhering to the basic principles as laid down by the ninth national congress of the c.p.c., have been waging a great struggle for continuing the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the dictatorship of the proletariat while promoting the broadest possible international united front against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction.

the history of the communist party of china in the past fifty years is the history of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line time and again defeating the "left" and right opportunist lines in various forms. the history of these fifty years proves that by inheriting, defending and integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in china, chairman mao tsetung has developed marxism-leninism in the political, military, economic, cultural, philosophical and other spheres during the course of china's revolutionary struggle, led by the c.p.c. since its inception fifty years ago.

chairman mao tsetung has brought the marxist-leninist universal principle that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" onto a completely new height by expounding his "three main weapons" thesis, the correctness of which has been proved by the victorious achievement of china's new democratic revolution, i.e., "a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party". by holding aloft the banner of the "three main weapons" and applying the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the communist party of china, advancing along the correct road, pointed out by chairman mao, of establishing rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally capturing the cities, succeeded in leading the chinese people in a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle which brought them liberation from the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-

capitalism over two decades ago, thus accomplishing the new democratic revolution. this, while creating an enormous breach in the imperialist front in the east and causing a great change in the balance of world forces, greatly accelerated the revolutionary liberation struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin america.

since directly after liberation, the communist party of china, under the guidance of chairman mao's correct line, has succeeded in leading the chinese people to continue the revolution on a new stage. by constantly applying the marxist scientific method of investigating and studying social conditions in socialist china, where classes and class struggle still exist today, and acknowledging the fact that the danger of a capitalist restoration could come not only from outside but even more from inside, the c.p.c. carried out various great socialist education movements culminating in the great proletarian cultural revolution which prevented china from changing its political colour, strengthened its dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidated the basic requirements for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the revolutionary and progressive people of the world highly acclaim the proletarian internationalist principle expounded by chairman mao and adhered to by the communist party of china that "the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated."

at present, the revolutionary people in many parts of the world are engaged in a severe and intense struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, against old and new colonialism and against reaction. in the face of the resolute and persistent struggle of the indochinese people, the palestinian people, and various other people in asia, the people of various countries in africa and latin america and those in many imperialist countries, including the united states itself, the position of the u.s. imperialists and their accomplices, the social-imperialists and all reactionaries is rapidly deteriorating with every passing day. taught by history and their experience in struggle, the revolutionaries of the world fully understand that the nature of imperialism will never change, that "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the revolutionary people of the world today are prepared and are resolved to frustrate and defeat whatever challenge that may come from the u.s.-led imperialists and all their running dogs.

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association wishes the communist party of china and the chinese people greater and more glorious successes in the future.

AAWB

AAWB Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau sent a message on june 30 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads in part:

on the glorious occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau extends its warm congratulations and lofty militant greetings to chairman mao tsetung, cadres and members of the c.p.c., and all the chinese people and writers.

in the past fifty years, the c.p.c., founded and reared by the most respected leader chairman mao tsetung, led the chinese people in scoring the great victory of the democratic revolution by liberating china from the rule and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, which changed the balance of force in the world and is of profound significance in history.

in the new stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the c.p.c. and the chinese people, following chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to his proletarian revolutionary line, have been striving to build their motherland into a prosperous socialist country with advanced industry, agriculture, culture and national defence. to be sure that china will not change its political colour, chairman mao personally initiated and led the victorious great proletarian cultural revolution which has smashed the vicious scheme of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism and their agents in china to restore capitalism there, and in which all the members of the c.p.c. and the chinese people have tempered themselves in the raging flames of the revolution, and the c.p.c. has succeeded in taking in "fresh blood". in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary writers and artists of china guided by the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao in literature and art, launched successful attacks on bourgeois literature and art and have won great victories in the revolution of literature and art. at present, the chinese people, in high spirits, are carrying out chairman mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and making persistent efforts to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring about a new upsurge of national economy. it is beyond doubt that the people's republic of china, tempered through the cultural revolution, has become more consolidated and powerful. people's china under the guidance of chairman mao's correct line stands as a revolutionary bastion of the world people in their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction.

in his statement of may 20, 1970, summing up the struggle of the world people since the end of the second world war, chairman mao correctly points out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared.

but revolution is the main trend in the world today." in asia, africa and latin america, the armed struggle for national liberation is forging ahead vigorously, the revolutionary mass movement is gaining momentum in west europe, north america and oceania. the c.p.c. and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao will always march hand in hand with the people of the world in the struggle against the two super-powers and all their lackeys and for the liberation of all mankind.

the c.p.c. has traversed a fighting course of fifty years and its experience constitutes important contribution to the people of asia, africa and the whole world. we are convinced that the chinese people will make the fiftieth anniversary of the c.p.c. a new starting point for still greater achievements and new contribution to the cause of solidarity against imperialism of the people of asia, africa and the rest of the world.

CHINA AND AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES

Preparatory Meeting of Sponsor Nations for Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Successfully Concludes

Sponsor Nations Adopt Communique of Preparatory Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament successfully concluded here today in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. the delegates of the six sponsor nations -- the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, mauritius, the kingdom of nepal, the united arab republic and the people's republic of china -- unanimously adopted a communique of the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in the spirit of friendly consultations. the text of the communique follows:

for the purpose of preparing the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, messrs. kim ryong man, son kil chon and ro dong nyon, delegates of the democratic people's republic of korea, messrs. koji goto, kyuhei murooka, spiro otsu and roichi ando, delegates of japan, messrs. c.h.l. yiptong and j.o. lefebure, delegates of mauritius, messrs. hemanta rana and nripendra singh k.c., delegates of the kingdom of nepal, messrs, yehia abou heif, abdel kader fahmy and salaheldin kheir eldin, delegates of the united arab republic and messrs. chao cheng-hung, sung chung and chuang tse-tung, delegates of the people's republic of china held the preparatory meeting in peking from july 9 to 10, 1971. the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship and after full consultations reached unanimity on the various matters of the preparation work.

the meeting decided to hold the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament from november 3 to 13, 1971 in peking, china.

the invitational tournament is aimed at enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa. this spirit shall run throughout the organizing work and all other activities of the invitational tournament.

the invitational tournament will comprise nine events: men's team, women's team, men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, mixed doubles and junior events (boys' singles and girls' singles). in order that the players of different countries may have more chances to exchange experience and enhance friendship and understanding, joint practice will be organized for four or five days before the competition proper.

the meeting decided that the sponsor nations should jointly send invitations at the earliest date to all the table tennis associations of countries or regions in asia and africa, that support the aim of this invitational tournament. the invitees have already been approved unanimously by the six sponsor nations.

the meeting hopes that the table tennis associations of the approved countries or regions in asia and africa will warmly respond to this invitation. the meeting believes that the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament will surely make due contribution to the promotion of friendship and unity and to the development of sports of the peoples of asia and africa.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Lin Piao Most Warmly Greets 28th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of greetings to comrade beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence of the people's republic of albania, most warmly greeting the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army. the message reads as follows:

tirana

vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence of the people's republic of albania

dear comrade beqir balluku,

on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army, i, on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, extend the warmest festive greetings to the fraternal albanian people and the albanian people's army.

the albanian people's army founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha himself and having a glorious revolutionary tradition is a heroic army which defeated the german and italian fascist aggressors and won independence

and liberation for the fatherland, and a staunch pillar of socialist revolution and socialist construction. guided by the proletarian line for army building of the albanian party of labour, you have taken a series of important revolutionization measures in recent years, raising the armed forces to a new and higher level in their revolutionization and militancy. the albanian people's army is more powerful and invincible than ever before. such a heroic people's army is worthy of our admiration and erudition. we are infinitely proud of having such a closest comrade-in-arms.

the albanian people's army, together with the people throughout the country, is making excellent achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convocation of the sixth congress of the party. we wish the albanian people and the albanian people's army new and greater victories.

at present the world revolutionary situation is just excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. u.s. imperialism and social imperialism have landed themselves in an unprecedented dilemma and their doom is not far off. let us, the chinese and albanian peoples, unite with the people throughout the world and strive jointly to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs completely exclamation

long live the heroic albanian people's army exclamation

long live the unbreakable revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation

long live great marxism-leninism exclamation

lin piao

minister of national defence of the people's republic of china

july 9, 1971

Military Attache Hakani Gives Reception in Peking Warmly Celebrating 28th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

attending were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister.

present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; rexnep kolli, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; cajup rusmali, leader, and dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri, deputy leaders, of the visiting albanian tabinot football team; and other albanian comrades.

the reception was filled with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armed forces of china and albania. military attache avni hakani and chief of general staff huang yung-sheng spoke.

military attache hakani said: the albanian people and the albanian people's army, rallying closely round the party and comrade enver hoxha, are celebrating july 10 this year in the following way: they are bringing about a tremendous revolutionary high tide in all spheres of the socialist life in order to fulfil the tasks set for the first year of the fifth five-year plan and to greet with rich fruits the grand festivals of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party and the convocation of the sixth congress of the party.

he added: our people's army which was founded by the party and comrade enver hoxha in the flames of war for national and social liberation, overcame countless difficulties and fulfilled with honour its task of wiping out domestic and foreign enemies. since the liberation of the country and the establishment of the people's regime, the army has unremittingly and vigilantly defended socialism and the revolution in our country. in the 27 years since liberation, the party has attached special attention to nurturing and strengthening the army, the main weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat. today, our army maintains flesh-and-blood ties with the people and has become stronger than ever. the measures adopted by the party as regards the army in the past few years have made it all the more revolutionized.

the military attache said: the resolution of the 12th plenary session of the central committee of the albanian party of labour will push the political and military training of our people and army to a still higher stage, step up their war preparedness and heighten their vigilance so as to defeat any aggressors by the storm of invincible people's war.

he continued: under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, the people's republic of china has scored one success after another in all spheres. the chinese people are rallying still more closely round the party and chairman mao tsetung in carrying out the tasks set by the ninth party congress. the heroic chinese people's liberation army which is under the direct command of vice-chairman lin piao, close comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung, and which is armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, has achieved successes in all fields: it has strengthened preparedness against war, heightened its vigilance and has all along maintained a proletarian spirit. together with the people of the whole country, it is ready at all times to smash any attempts by the enemy who should dare to invade the people's republic of china.

military attache avni hakani warmly praised the militant friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armed forces of albania and china. he said: this friendship, born in class struggle, is the strongest and

sincerest one. we will always advance shoulder to shoulder both in our two countries' cause of building socialism and in the struggle against our common enemies, imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism. the friendship between albania and china founded by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha is based on the theory of invincible marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we will cherish this great friendship like the apple of our eye.

on behalf of the chinese people and chinese people's liberation army, chief of general staff huang yung-sheng extended the sincerest and warmest greetings to the fraternal albanian people and albanian people's army.

comrade huang yung-sheng said: the albanian people's army is a people's army personally founded and led by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition. the great victory in the albanian people's revolution was a positive contribution to the anti-fascist war of the world.

he added: since liberation, following comrade enver hoxha's teaching "with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other", the albanian people's army, together with the people of the whole country, has displayed the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, smashed the various attempts at subversion and sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad, safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat, and won one great victory after another in the socialist revolution and construction.

comrade huang yung-sheng said: under the guidance of the programme of the fifth congress of the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army has raised the building of a revolutionized and militant army to a new level. the albanian people's army which is taking big strides along the road of revolutionization, is a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and an iron wall in defending the socialist motherland. the chinese people's liberation army heartily rejoices at and admires the splendid achievements made by the fraternal albanian people's army.

he added: at present, filled with revolutionary pride and soaring drive, the people and army of albania are greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convening of the sixth congress of the party with still more outstanding achievements on various fronts. we sincerely hope that our albanian comrades-in-arms will continue to score still greater victories.

he said: the present international situation is developing in line with what the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the new high tide of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs continues to surge ahead throughout the world.

comrade huang yung-sheng pointed out: in order to divide the world, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism contend and at the same time collude with each other. proceeding from a position of strength, they stretch their hands into other countries' territorial land, waters and air; they conduct aggression, interference, control and acts of subversion and sabotage in the middle east, europe and elsewhere

in the world. all this gravely jeopardizes the interests and security of the people of various countries, and evokes mounting opposition from the world's people. in order to defend their state sovereignty and national interests, an increasing number of small and medium-sized nations have got together in waging a just struggle against power politics and hegemony. gone are the days when one or two super-powers lorded it over others and did as they pleased. but imperialism will never be reconciled to its defeat and it will invariably fight in desperation. so long as imperialism exists there is the danger of war. we must maintain high vigilance, make every preparation against war of aggression and be ready at all times to annihilate enemy invaders.

comrade huang yung-sheng warmly praised the militant friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armed forces of china and albania. he said: we are close friends and comrades bound together by the common ideal, the common goal and the common struggle. our two parties, peoples and armed forces have all along supported, learned from and encouraged each other and advanced hand in hand. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between us were nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha; they are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, they have stood the severe test of violent storms and are unbreakable. let our two parties, peoples and armed forces jointly hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism, and always stand in unity and fight and win victories together in the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

attending the reception were:

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the scientific and technological commission for national defence, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, lo yuan-fa, chou hsi-han, hsueh shao-ching, lan wen-chao, liao cheng-mei, yao kuo-min, hu chi-tsai, kuo yen-lin, lung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, chiu wei-kao, chai cheng-wen and others; and representatives of p.l.a. "four-good" companies and "five-good" fighters; and

leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations including shen chien, yang yu-heng, liu ta-yu, li chiang, wang chun-chieh, chou yung, wang li, srih tzu-tsai, chen shu-huai, tsui chin-yao, fu chih-hang and wu hsiao-ta.

Albanian Ministry of People's Defence Fetes Chinese Ambassador, Military Attache

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 9, 1971)

with the festival of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army drawing near, the ministry of people's defence of albania gave a banquet at the central house of armymen here on the evening of july 7 in honour of liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, ting shan, military attache, and other staff members of the chinese embassy as well as other chinese comrades in tirana.

among the albanian comrades present at the banquet were: hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and ziqiri mero and jlo prifti, deputy chiefs of the department.

at the banquet which was pervaded with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary militant friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and armies, comrades hito cako and ting shan made speeches. they warmly praised the further development of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the albanian and chinese peoples and armies. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and longevity of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and to the health and longevity of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

yesterday, comrade ting shan paid a visit to a certain unit of the people's army in tirana at the invitation of the ministry of people's defence, and was warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters there.

Chinese PLA Fighter's Article: Salute to Heroic Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

following is an article entitled "salute to the heroic albanian people's army" written by huai ying of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army.

the glorious festival of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army is drawing near as the albanian people's army, together with the albanian people, is making excellent achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convocation of the party's sixth congress. cherishing exuberant feelings of comrades-in-arms, we extend warm greetings and give revolutionary salute to the heroic albanian people's army.

the albanian people's army is a heroic army founded personally by the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha and has grown in strength under the nurturing of invincible marxism-leninism.

born in the raging flames of national liberation war, this people's army, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, uniting closely with the albanian people, holding high the banner of armed struggle and imbued with dauntless heroic mettle, defeated 28 years ago the german and italian fascist aggressors.

overthrew the zog dynasty and established a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the albanian people's army has accomplished immortal merits for the cause of national liberation of the country of mountain eagle and made an important contribution to the world people's anti-fascist war, setting up a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong and a small nation defeating a big.

after the liberation, the albanian people's army, together with the albanian people, frustrated the enemy plots of blockade, threat, provocation and subversion and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. guided by the proletarian line of army-building of the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army has adopted a series of important revolutionization measures in recent years, making the army units stronger and more invincible than ever before. today the albanian people's army continues to play its role as the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and at the same time, giving full play to proletarian internationalism, firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. it is advancing triumphantly in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

the revolutionary spirit of the albanian people's army is always worthy of being learned and admired by us. we are infinitely honoured by and proud of having such a comrade-in-arms.

profound proletarian revolutionary friendship exists between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania. it has been forged and nurtured personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. the broad ranks of commanders and fighters of our unit have personal experience in chinese-albanian friendship. in recent years, an albanian party and government delegation, a military delegation and comrades of the albanian embassy in china visited our unit on many occasions. especially in 1968, we had the honour to receive the albanian party and government delegation led by comrade beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence of the people's republic of albania. the visit of comrade beqir balluku to our unit brought tremendous encouragement to all the commanders and fighters of our unit. comrades of the albanian embassy in china and comrades-in-arms of the albanian people's army came to our unit last year to celebrate the glorious festival of the 26th anniversary of albania's liberation together with the commanders and fighters of our unit. that day, the albanian comrades-in-arms, together with us, saw a military exercise of our unit, jointly performed revolutionary artistic items and sang the song "peking-tirana", a symbol of chinese-albanian friendship. old friends were exceptionally dear when they met again. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms had a heart-to-heart friendly conversation and spent this unforgettable day happily. we felt deeply in the days we spent together with albanian comrades-in-arms that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between us are the reliable guarantee for the defeat of all enemies.

at present, the world situation is excellent. but the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. we must maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance at all times and be well prepared to fight against any aggressive war. we must unite more closely with the albanian people and the albanian people's army and fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. victory must belong to us.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Responsible Member of Algerian National Liberation Front Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

kaid ahmed, responsible member of the apparatus of the algerian national liberation front, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. excerpts from the message read:

the national liberation front, its mass organizations and the entire algerian people are particularly happy to greet the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. they join in celebrating this joyful occasion with the friendly chinese people whom the algerian people will never forget for the valuable and disinterested support they have given to the algerian people during the war of national liberation against imperialism.

the national liberation front, its mass organizations and the entire algerian people sincerely rejoice over the magnificent successes won by the communist party of china at different decisive stages of its existence in the historic combat it has heroically led against imperialism and foreign occupation and for the national liberation and sovereignty of the chinese nation and the dignity and prosperity of the chinese people.

our national liberation front highly appreciates the spirit of active solidarity shown by the chinese communist party and people towards the peoples of asia, africa and latin america struggling for national liberation, independence and respect for their sovereignty. the spirit of solidarity manifested in such a degree is an important factor, an effective support.

the algerian people who have made tremendous sacrifices to do away, once and for all, with the colonial system of more than a century and who have decided to eradicate its last economic after-effects will not fail to learn, in order to realize the legitimate aspirations for the exclusive benefit of the peasant and worker masses, the lessons drawn from the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world and in particular the glorious chinese people.

therefore, in offering their warmest wishes to the communist party of china, to its prestigious chairman as well as his comrades and to the chinese people on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the chinese communist party, the national liberation front is convinced that it expresses the profound sentiments of friendship the algerian people have unanimously brought to the great chinese nation.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

UNITA Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the central committee of the national union for total independence of angola (u.n.i.t.a.) sent a message on june 30 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai expressing warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. following are excerpts from the message, which was signed by jorge isaac sangumba, secretary of foreign affairs and member of the political bureau and the central committee of the u.n.i.t.a.

in the past 50 years of continuous struggle against the internal and external enemies, chairman mao wisely and correctly led the communist party and the chinese people in winning one victory after another, thus carrying out the socialist construction and achieving miraculous results. the correct proletarian line of the communist party of china has turned a backward china into a modern and powerful socialist people's republic and consequently the base of the world revolution for all the oppressed fighting people of the world.

in angola, more and more people under the revolutionary leadership of the u.n.i.t.a. are creatively integrating the thought of chairman mao with, and applying it to, angola's concrete problems and struggle. the raging flames of the people's war are spreading furiously in angola as a result of this creative application of chairman mao's proletarian line. neither nato imperialist armed aggression nor modern revisionism with its cunning and deceptive tactics will ever be able to extinguish the flames of the people's war. we are very grateful to the people's republic of china and to chairman mao.

on this glorious occasion of the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china, the u.n.i.t.a. and the entire fighting people of angola wish the great chinese people still greater victories, and chairman mao a long, long life.

long live chairman mao exclamation

ling live the glorious and triumphant communist party of china exclamation

long live the solidarity and friendship of the angolan and chinese people exclamation

long live the people's war exclamation

down with imperialism and modern revisionism exclamation

President of Angolan People's Liberation Movement Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

agostinho neto, president of the people's liberation movement of angola, sent a message on july 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing warm congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the members of the committee of the people's liberation movement of angola warmly salute the members of the communist party of china and all the chinese people for their continuous victories in socialist construction. we express our friendly respect to chairman mao tsetung, the renowned leader of the chinese revolution.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Directors of Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

ken coates and chris farley, directors of the bertrand russell peace foundation, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations wu hsiao-ta, yang chi, wei yung-ching and others.

CHINA AND CANARY ISLANDS

MPAIAC General Secretary Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

antonio cubillo, general secretary of the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands (m.p.a.i.a.c.), sent a message on july 1 to the central committee and the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing warm congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message said: on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, in the name of the vanguard of the canary people in the struggle for their independence, our revolutionary organization -- the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands,

in the name of the progressive people of the canary islands and in my own name, i would like to send you my warm greetings and express to you our support and militant solidarity.

after dwelling on the history of the communist party of china, the message said: "for the freedom fighters and for the liberation movements of africa, asia and latin america, the chinese revolution and the glorious history of the communist party of china remain an inexhaustible source of inspiration especially at the present time when the revisionist, opportunist and counter-revolutionary currents attempt to strip the marxist-leninist doctrine of its revolutionary quintessence, denying the dictatorship of the proletariat and the class struggle, spreading the terror of war, or creating illusions about u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. these actual enemies of revolution try to disarm our people ideologically and make them renounce the revolutionary road and the people's war, the only valid road for us to acquire our freedom. it is for this that we have appreciated in all its fullness china's great cultural revolution as well as the report and the new constitution adopted by the ninth congress of the party in april 1969."

the message said, "comrade mao tsetung pointed out to us long ago that u.s. imperialism is the number one enemy of all the progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world. this is a fundamental contribution in the struggle against imperialism and has helped us to concentrate our efforts in opposing the common enemy."

it said, "there are many lessons that we can draw from the marxist-leninist thought of comrade mao tsetung and from his revolutionary practice during these 50 years."

the message said: "we, fighters of the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands, want to turn our colonized world into a world of free people with the help of a gun, because independence grows out of the barrel of a gun. in order to establish in the canary islands a genuine people's republic, we have to resolve the colonial problem with fascist spain of franco through a war and seize power by armed struggle. in recent years, we have prepared our people for this eventuality, and for this, we continuously mobilize our masses in spite of geographical and political difficulties and the enemies of our revolution."

the message said: "on this great anniversary, we extend once again fraternal congratulations to you. we thank you for all the revolutionary lessons which you have given us in the 50 years."

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese, Cuban Men's Basketball Teams Hold Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Havana, July 7, 1971)

the first friendly match between the chinese and cuban men's basketball teams was held after an opening ceremony at the "ciudad deportiva cierra" here yesterday evening. the match was warmly welcomed by about 8,000 spectators.

among those present at the opening ceremony and the first match were cuban minister of education belarmino castilla, minister of health heliodoro martinez junco, director and deputy director of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation jorge garcia bango and fabio ruiz, deputy minister of foreign trade erminio garcia, deputy mayor of havana jose antonio, director of the department of asia and oceania of the foreign ministry eduardo delgado, president of the cuba-china friendship association baldomero alvarez and other responsible personages concerned.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, was present. diplomatic representatives of some countries to cuba and all members of the korean women's basketball team on a visit here also saw the match.

when the chinese and cuban players entered the sports ground, they were warmly welcomed by the spectators. the chinese and cuban national anthems were played at the ceremony and team banners were exchanged. a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the match.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Acclaims 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france sent a letter on july 1 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao, the central committee of the communist party of china, all its members and the chinese people, acclaiming the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the letter reads:

chairman mao tsetung,

vice-chairman lin piao,

central committee of the communist party of china,

all members of the communist party of china, and

the great chinese people:

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china as an event of decisive importance for world victory of socialism over capitalism.

chairman mao tsetung, the most outstanding marxist-leninist of our era and the distinguished leader of the communist party of china, has pointed out:

"the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." "the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." in the course of the whole period of the proletarian and national-democratic revolutions in the world, the 50-year history already traversed by the communist party of china will never cease to offer rich and precious teachings to the revolutionary peoples and their communist and workers' parties.

this glorious history is closely identified with the ideological, theoretical and practical work of comrade mao tsetung, one of the founders of the communist party of china created in july 1921.

this glorious history is identified with the irresistible building of the communist party in constant struggle against the class enemy, in the constant struggle which sets chairman mao's marxist-leninist line against the right and "left" opportunist lines inside the party.

this glorious history is identified with the life of the chinese people, who, under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary party headed by chairman mao tsetung, and with the working class as the leading force and hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force, have never retreated before any sacrifice in order to liberate themselves from different sorts of exploitation and oppression they suffered.

this glorious history is that of the great victory of the proletarian revolution of 1949, a victory obtained 28 years after the founding of the communist party of china, after firstly the japanese invaders were driven out from china and then the enemies of the people, with their capitalist government led by the sinister chiang kai-shek supported by the u.s. imperialists from china's mainland.

this glorious history is identified with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which assures the socialist construction and transformation thanks to the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally decided upon initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung.

as comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the communist party of china, has pointed out, "mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory."

in developing the fundamental criticism of modern revisionism, bourgeois ideology infiltrated in the ranks of the proletariat, the communist party of china has made it possible since 1963

for the communist members, true to the principles of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, to expose the traitors who have usurped the leadership of certain communist and workers' parties, concentrate their blows on the world centre of modern revisionism, the communist party of the soviet union, reconstitute communist parties true to marxism-leninism and raise again the red flag of the paris commune, of the bolsheviks of october 1917 and of the chinese revolutionaries of the long march and of october 1949, for preparing the proletarian revolution.

on may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung pointed out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." u.s. imperialism, principal enemy of the people of the world, has in fact suffered successive defeats internationally and is experiencing an increasingly deeper general crisis in all fields on its own territory. in indochina, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia fight against u.s. imperialism, carrying on heroic wars of resistance to its aggression and for their national salvation. the people's republic of china and the great chinese people, led by the communist party of china, have never ceased and are continuing to render decisive support to the indochinese peoples. the vietnamese, lao and khmer leaders unceasingly acclaim it and express gratitude for it. the late president ho chi minh said on this subject that the vietnamese and chinese peoples were united as the lips and the teeth. in the near east, the palestinian people also in struggle for recovering their fatherland which has been turned into zionist base of aggression with the support of the u.s. imperialists, never cease gaining the active support of the great fraternal chinese people led by their communist party. in the whole world the revolutionary peoples in struggle receive the effective and totally disinterested support from the chinese people.

the attitude of the communist party of china in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism is one of consistent and fundamental principle. in this sense, it is entirely different from the line of the revisionist leaders who have usurped the leadership of certain communist and workers' parties, particularly from the line of the communist party of france. under the pretext of "peaceful coexistence" according to the khrushchovite conception, maurice thorez, waldeck rochet, georges marchais and their ilk have embellished and supported yankee imperialism on many occasions. for example they imposed on their deceived members minutes of silence in memory of the chieftain of u.s. capitalism john kennedy, who had unleashed the special war against the vietnamese people from 1961. their press also acclaimed the electoral victory of the war criminal johnson in the presidential elections of the united states of america. that is why, on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the revisionist leaders play double-dealing when they speak of "united action against imperialism", trying by this in reality to shut the eyes of the workers and peoples to their disgraceful collusion with the imperialists of all hues. the sole and irrefutable truth is that the communist party of china has never ceased for a moment to fight imperialism, thus conforming to the constant directions of its leader chairman mao.

founded "for making revolution", the communist party of china has successfully carried out the historic task which is the reason for its existence. on the contrary, the french communist party, which also celebrated its 50th anniversary several months ago, has long given up the "making of revolution". its leaders have turned it into a social-democratic and counter-revolutionary party. this phenomenon has been possible owing

to the deliberated abandoning of all ideological building of the party in the proletarian revolutionary spirit. the irresistible power, the remarkable victories which enabled the communist party of china to save hundreds of millions of people from the horrible living conditions characteristic of a society remaining feudal, the secret of the most extraordinary success of the century is that chairman mao tsetung has never ceased to educate the communist members and the people by associating continuously the organizational building of the party with its building in the ideological field. the great proletarian cultural revolution has unprecedentedly promoted the revolutionization of man, the transformation of the world outlook, the life and human society. it has vigorously struck at the old bourgeois ideology of the past and brought forward the proletarian ideology.

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france, being aware of the decisive role of mao tsetung thought in the critical question of the building of the proletarian revolutionary party, requires fundamentally all its members and friends to study and assimilate marxism-leninism brought to its highest level in the thought of chairman mao and never neglect to found their efforts on the living practice of struggle.

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious fraternal chinese party, the french marxist-leninist communists shout with all their force:

-- long live the great glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

-- long live great marxism, great leninism, great and invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation

-- long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao tsetung exclamation

the central committee of the
marxist-leninist communist party
of france

france july 1, 1971

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sekou Toure Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing most sincere congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message reads:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, i am very happy to extend to you and the marvellous chinese people our most sincere congratulations. i avail myself of this opportunity to express,

on behalf of the guinean people and government and in my own name, our profound joy at the great success obtained by the chinese communist party in the socialist construction of your great nation.

we congratulate the chinese people and their leaders on their contributions to the victory of world peace and security. your excellency, please accept our sincere wishes for your happiness, longevity and good health and the continuous progress of the valiant and friendly chinese people in the socialist development.

with very high, fraternal consideration,

(signed) ahmed sekou toure
president of the republic of guinea

President Sekou Toure Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, July 9, 1971)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, received chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and had a cordial and friendly talk with him yesterday afternoon.

Guinean Military Delegation Back in Peking After Touring Shanghai, Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of guinea led by sagno mamadi returned to peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, after concluding its visit to shanghai and nanking.

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop, who went with the delegation on its tour, arrived by the same plane.

the guinean military delegation arrived in shanghai from changsha on the afternoon of july 5. the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed there by liu yao-tsung, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and the departments concerned as well as p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen. liu yao-tsung gave a banquet in honour of the delegation that evening.

while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and a p.l.a. naval unit and saw an exhibition of military skills by shanghai militiamen.

the distinguished guinean guests arrived in nanking from shanghai on july 8. the same day, a banquet was given in their honour by tu ping, political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units. the distinguished guests also visited the nanking yangtze river bridge.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units; chiang ke, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; and other leading members as well as p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Peking Cocktail Party Marks 50th Anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the china-mongolia friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a cocktail party here this evening to mark the 50th anniversary of the mongolian people's revolution.

attending were l. badamragchaa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in china, and his wife and other officials of the embassy.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned ting hsi-lin, lu wei-chao, han hsu, wei yu-ming and wang pin were present.

the cocktail party was followed by the showing of the colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Leaders Warmly Congratulate Korean Leaders on 10th Anniversary of Signing of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, extending warm congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, we, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it fully manifests the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples forged in the long struggles against imperialist aggression. the treaty plays an extremely important role in developing in an all-round way the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, in opposing aggression by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and in defending peace in asia and the world.

in the past ten years, the development of the international situation has become increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. not reconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism is resorting to even more sinister and cunning tactics in its continued pursuance of the

policies of aggression and war. obsessed with wild ambitions, japanese militarism which is being revived as a result of energetic fostering by u.s. imperialism is stepping up arms expansion and has become a dangerous force of aggression in asia. the aggressive schemes and activities of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are being strongly condemned and firmly opposed by the chinese, korean and other asian peoples.

the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples is long tested and unbreakable. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to launch a war of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples, the chinese people will, as always, firmly unite with the korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to thoroughly defeat the aggressors.

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china,

lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central
committee of the communist
party of china,

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 10, 1971

Korean Leaders Warmly Congratulate Chinese Leaders on 10th Anniversary of Signing of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, today sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the korean workers' party, the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people, extend to you and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people warm congratulations and militant greetings.

the historical facts of the past ten years prove that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by korea and china is a reliable guarantee for safeguarding the security and the fruits of victory of socialism of the two countries, for smashing the sinister manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to unleash a new war and for defending peace in asia and the world.

the signing of this treaty has brought to a new and higher stage the traditional friendship and relations of mutual cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples which have been cemented in blood in the flames of protracted and arduous revolutionary struggles against their common enemies japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. it has demonstrated the firm determination and unbreakable unity of the two peoples who are fighting for their common cause shoulder to shoulder to the end and dealt a heavy blow to the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by u.s. imperialism.

today, u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists are colluding with each other and carrying out manoeuvres of aggression and war against korea, china and other asian countries in a way more blatant than ever.

as a result of the sinister manoeuvres of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the situation in various parts of asia has become very acute and peace in the region is seriously threatened.

such a situation requires that the korean and chinese people and the revolutionary people in asia should get united and resolutely smash the designs of japanese militarism for

rearmament and aggression abroad so as to bring about the complete bankruptcy of the aggressive u.s.-japanese collusion.

the people of our country always treasure their militant friendship and friendly unity with the chinese people; they will make utmost efforts to further strengthen and develop the alliance solidified by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and, together with the fraternal chinese people, continue to fight on firmly in the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. united front.

the militant friendship and relations of mutual cooperation between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of korea and china, established on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, are daily developing in all fields. we are satisfied with this and firmly believe that they will certainly be further consolidated and developed in the future struggle for the victory of our common cause.

we wholeheartedly wish the fraternal chinese people under the brilliant leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china new and still greater achievements in the struggle to strengthen the economic and national defence capabilities of the country and to liberate taiwan, sacred territory of the people's republic of china.

kim il sung,
general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and
premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

choi yong kun,
president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang, july 10, 1971

Korean Party and Government Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Peking

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, as its head and kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., as its deputy head left pyongyang for china by special plane this morning to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, at the invitation of the central committee of the chinese communist party and government of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation are: kim chol man, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li bong gil, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chief secretary of the chagang provincial committee of the korean workers' party; han yong hak, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and the political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k.; and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china, who is already in peking.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party; hong won gil, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kim yong nam, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; and lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; and others.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy also saw the delegation off at the airport.

seeing the delegation off also was ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

a party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, as its head and kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., as its deputy head arrived in peking by special plane this morning to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government.

members of the delegation are:

kim chol man, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li bong gil, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chief secretary of the chagang provincial committee of the korean workers' party; han yong hak, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k; and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china.

the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien and li tso-peng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and four thousand revolutionary people.

greeting the delegation at the airport were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and other comrades from the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

the profound militant friendship between the people of china and korea was sealed in blood in long years of common struggle against imperialism. the arrival of the envoys of the korean people, who will join the chinese people in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, is a great encouragement to the chinese people. with profound militant friendship for the korean people, the welcoming crowds at the airport carried huge streamers inscribed "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation salute the heroic korean people exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

there were huge portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao at the airport and the national flags of china and korea were flying on high. as kim jung rin, kim man gum and other korean comrades-in-arms stepped from the plane, the airport resounded with cheers and the beating of drums and cymbals. the welcoming crowds shouted: "warmly welcome the party and government delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" "firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries exclamation" "u.s. imperialism, get out of south korea exclamation get out of taiwan exclamation get out of indochina exclamation get out of asia exclamation get out of all the places subjected to u.s. aggression exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "the korean people are sure to triumph in their great cause of unification of the fatherland exclamation" "the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" as the korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by leading chinese party and government comrades, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport rang with cheers "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" young people danced joyously, expressing the chinese people's friendship and respect for the korean people.

also at the airport were comrades-in-arms from cambodia, viet nam and laos:

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

sone khamvanvongsa, representative of the laotian patriotic front.

also present were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, shih shao-hua and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and meng chi-mou; and

leading comrades of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, chai cheng-wen, liu ta-yu, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, sun hsiao-feng, li ching-chuan, wu yin-hsien, wang kuo-chuan and ma jen-hui as well as representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and of families of c.p.v. martyrs chang yao-liang, liu ching-yuan, yin ming-teh, yang chun-jung and meng shu-chen.

Leading Comrades of Chinese Party and Government Meet Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

Leading comrades of the chinese party and government chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso, chi teng-kuei and kuo mo-jo this afternoon met comrade kim jung rin, head, and comrade kim man gum, deputy head, of the korean party and government delegation, and members of the delegation comrades kim chol man, li bong gil, han yong nak, kim gil nyon, kim jae bong and hyun jun keuk.

the meeting was permeated with a warm atmosphere of great friendship and revolutionary unity of the parties and peoples of china and korea.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned comrades li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, shen chien, liu ta-yu, liu chun and han hsu.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

a chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head left peking by special plane this morning for pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance at the invitation of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

members of the delegation are:

keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and li yun-chuan (already in pyongyang), chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien and li tso-peng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, fang yi, shih shao-hua, huang chih-yung, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, chai cheng-wen, li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan and ma jen-hui.

ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, minister-counsellor kim jai suk, counsellor ma jang ok and his wife, commercial counsellor choi jong keun and his wife, military attache sr. col. jang rae hyen and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy were also at the airport.

North Pyongyan Provincial Friendship Delegation of Korea Arrives in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 10, 1971)

a friendship delegation from north pyongan province of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak yung gwan, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial people's committee, as its leader arrived in shenyang by train this afternoon to participate in celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance at the invitation of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

members of the delegation are: mun jan ryong, head of the foreign affairs department of the north pyongan provincial people's committee; li tae paek, deputy department head under the north pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; and paek ui sang, vice-chairman of the uiju county people's committee in north pyongan province; and interpreter pang yong hwan.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the railway station by chang hai-tang and wei feng-ying, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; wu chin-feng, deputy commander of the liaoning provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; ling shao-nung, li su-wen and li fan-ching, vice-chairmen of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. yang chun-fu, deputy secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and leader of the delegation pak yung gwan made speeches at the banquet. they warmly praised the militant friendship cemented in blood by the people of china and korea in the protracted struggle against imperialism, and pledged

that the people of the two countries would unite, fight and win victory together in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

attending the welcome banquet were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and liaoning provincial command, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned including hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, chang feng, chang wu, chang hai-tang, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, wu chin-feng, wang tsung-chou, ling shao-nung, li su-wen and li fan-ching.

korean friends in shenyang also greeted the delegation at the railway station and attended the banquet.

when the delegation passed by the chinese border city of tantung this morning, leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and hundreds of revolutionary people of the city braved rain to warmly welcome and send off the korean comrades-in-arms at the head of the yalu river bridge and the tantung railway station.

Kirin Provincial Friendship Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 9, 1971)

a kirin provincial friendship delegation left here by train on the afternoon of july 7 to participate in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance in ryanggang province, korea, at the invitation of the ryanggang provincial people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation is led by chang ying, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

members of the delegation are li shu, standing committee member of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the state changchun machinery plant; hu shao-tsu, member of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the "kirin daily"; sung kan, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the tunghua administrative region, kirin province; and chin feng-chiao, leading member of the foreign affairs department of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee.

they were seen off at the railway station by hsiao tao-sheng, secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; lei sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kirin provincial command; chai hsiang-kun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee; and hundreds of revolutionary people.

Peking Grand Ceremony Inaugurates "China-Korea Friendship Week" Marking 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

a grand ceremony was held here today to inaugurate the "china-korea friendship week" marking the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

"the china-korea friendship week" is jointly sponsored by the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. there will be warm celebrations in peking and other places between july 9 and 15. the following korean films will be shown throughout china: "fraternal chinese people's envoy", a colour documentary which records premier chou en-lai's visit to korea, "chinese people's friendship delegation visits korea", "comrades-in-arms", "invisible frontline" and "women of namgang village". the central people's broadcasting station will arrange a special programme in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

today's ceremony was filled with an atmosphere of friendship and unity for struggle of the chinese and korean peoples. huge portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, hung side by side in the middle of the backdrop on the rostrum. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

the korean comrades-in-arms attending the ceremony on invitation were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, minister-counsellor of the embassy kim jai suk, counsellor ma jang ok and his wife, commercial counsellor choi jong keun and his wife, military attache sr. colonel jang rae hyen and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; and kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee, as well as other korean comrades in peking.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended together with leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the foreign ministry, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned han nien-lung, li chiang, shih shao-hua, chen chi-teh, shen chien, wang kuo-chuan, liu ta-yu, wang lei and liu chun.

at about 3 p.m. ambassador hyun jun keuk and other korean comrades-in-arms came to the meeting hall in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and others. the more than 1,500 revolutionary people present gave an ovation to warmly greet them.

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was the first to speak. he said: the sino-korean treaty of

friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance embodies the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples. it has played an important role in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between our two countries in the past decade. the signing of the treaty fully conformed to the fundamental interests of our two peoples and of the people of the whole world.

he pointed out: in order to save itself from defeat, u.s. imperialism is treacherously fostering and using japanese militarism to realize its criminal aim of "using asians to fight asians". harbouring ambitious designs, japanese militarism is energetically expanding arms in preparation of war and stepping up aggression and expansion abroad in an attempt to stage a come-back and realize its fond dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". in the face of this situation, it is all the more necessary for the people of china and korea to consolidate and strengthen their militant friendship and revolutionary unity.

he stressed: should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to impose a war on us, the chinese people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the fraternal korean people, fight shoulder to shoulder and thoroughly defeat the aggressors.

wang kuo-chuan said: the chinese and korean peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe and go through thick and thin together. our two peoples have forged in blood an unbreakable militant friendship between them over decades of protracted revolutionary struggles.

he added: we firmly believe that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean peoples, nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, will certainly be further consolidated and developed.

ambassador hyun jun keuk then took the floor. he pointed out: as we are greeting the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, a "friendship week" and other grand celebrations are being held in china and korea simultaneously. this once again shows the whole world the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples. this is a heavy blow dealt at the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the japanese militarists, and a tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary people in their fight.

the ambassador said: the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed ten years ago is of immense significance. it expresses the unshakable determination of our two peoples, that is, the determination to fight shoulder to shoulder to further strengthen the friendship between korea and china cemented in history, safeguard the fruits of victory of socialism from aggression by imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and defend peace in asia and the world.

the ambassador stated: the traditional friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples were forged personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. they are most valuable and invincible. the korean people are resolved to closely unite with the fraternal

chinese people, their ally and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and fight shoulder to shoulder with them at any time in the struggle against their common enemy u.s. and japanese imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and communism.

both speeches were warmly received. later, the korean film "women of namgang village" was shown.

Ryanggang Provincial Friendship Delegation of Korea Arrives in Changchun

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 9, 1971)

a friendship delegation from ryanggang province of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today to participate in celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance at the invitation of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee. the delegation leader is ui gi in, vice-chairman of the ryanggang provincial people's committee, and its deputy leader is hwang jin hu, deputy director of the propaganda department of the ryanggang provincial committee of the korean workers' party.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the railway station by more than 1,000 revolutionary people from all circles in changchun.

members of the delegation are om chun seg, vice-chairman of the huisan municipal people's committee in ryanggang province; chon nam sok, instructor of the foreign affairs department of the ryanggang provincial people's committee; and interpreter cho kyong jin.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the railway station by hsiao tao-sheng and cheng chi-chiao, secretaries of the kirin provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairmen of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; yao tien-lu, standing committee member of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; huang yun-chang, deputy commander of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; chai hsiang-kun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the other departments concerned.

today, changchun city was alive with warm expressions of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean peoples. when the delegation arrived, the welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful streamers and shouted slogans of welcome, and some of them performed korean and militia dances.

the korean ryanggang provincial friendship delegation had a cordial meeting with leading comrades of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee this afternoon. the revolutionary friendship between the korean and chinese peoples was the main topic of the conversation between wang huai-hsiang, first secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee, first political commissar of the p.l.a. kirin provincial command and chairman

of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades of the province including hsiao tao-sheng, juan pai-sheng, cheng chi-chiao, and ui gi in, leader, and hwang jin hu, deputy leader, of the korean delegation, and other korean comrades-in-arms.

yesterday afternoon when the delegation crossed the border to china, it was welcomed and seen off at the border and the railway station there by tan kan-ting, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; ping ping-nan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenpien korean autonomous chou; chang tsai-ho and chiang tai-pin, vice-chairmen of the tumen municipal revolutionary committee; and hundreds of revolutionary people from all walks of life.

Chinese Railway Workers Hail Great Friendship Between Chinese, Korean Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

following is an article entitled "great friendship, guarantee of victory" contributed by the worker-commentators' group of the tantung section of the tantung railway administration.

the yalu river is ever flowing and the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples runs deep. filled with profound sentiments for the fraternal korean people, we warmly greet the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

the signing of the treaty ten years ago crystallized the determination of the chinese and korean peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism, and for peace in asia and the world. it marked a higher and completely new stage of development of the blood-sealed relations of amity, solidarity, mutual assistance and co-operation between the two peoples. it has been a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and a reliable guarantee of our victory over the common enemy.

the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples, forged personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung, are based on proletarian internationalism and are therefore unbreakable. this friendship has continuously been consolidated and developed as the two peoples share weal and woe and support each other in their protracted struggle against the common enemy, japanese imperialism and the u.s. aggressors and in the great cause of building socialism.

during the three-year war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression, chinese railway workers, following the great leader chairman mao's teaching that "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy", formed teams of transport in support of the front and fought along transport lines of steel together with the korean people. we witnessed that day and night many korean brothers and sisters kept to their

posts at the openings of mountain tunnels or by the side of the railways in order to ensure swift and safe railway communication. defying the enemy bombing raids, they repaired railway lines at the risk of their own lives for protecting the trains and chinese railway workers. many grey-haired "uhmuni" gave us foodgrains which had been preserved under extremely difficult conditions. we will never forget such profound internationalist feelings of the korean people.

on a spring day in 1951, one of our crews on their way to the korean front found their munition-laden cars set afire by enemy bombing. in defiance of the wanton bombing and strafing, valiant korean comrades came to the rescue amid palls of smoke and rolling flames. together with the chinese crew, the korean comrades beat the fire out.

on another occasion, when their train was moving between sonchon and kwak san, the chinese crew found a young korean woman dressed in white running towards the train and shouting at it. the engine driver put on the emergency brake. the train came to a halt only some 30 metres away from a dangerous spot. the woman was a railway guard. finding that a section of railway track was destroyed by an enemy air raid, she acted boldly and succeeded in preventing an accident. this is a vivid example of how we worked in close coordination with the korean people to keep a solid communication line operating in spite of bombing and strafing.

the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples have further grown in socialist construction and socialist revolution. to manage well the international through transport, the railway workers of our two countries are working together in a militant spirit. like a ribbon of friendship, the giant yalu river bridge binds our hearts tightly together.

our personal experience enables us to see clearly that the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples of china and korea are cemented with blood and can stand severe tests. just as comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out, "the korean people and the chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked with each other."

the current situation of the world revolution is excellent. however, u.s. imperialism, beaten black and blue by the chinese and korean people's iron fists, will not reconcile itself to the defeat. it is still occupying south korea and china's territory taiwan. fostered by the u.s. imperialists, revived japanese militarism swollen with arrogance is directing its spearhead of aggression against the people of korea, china and other asian countries, in a van attempt to renew the fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", and to dominate asia.

the u.s.-japanese reactionaries in collusion with each other are playing with the "okinawa reversion" fraud, thus bringing their military collusion to the new stage of establishing a system of joint military operations and preparing for an aggressive war. at this crucial moment, it is of great practical importance for our two peoples to commemorate together the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and

mutual assistance and to further consolidate and strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples.

in the past, the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, in the face of the rock-firm unity of the peoples of china and korea, had been badly battered and smashed. now, in the face of the two peoples whose strength is stronger than ever before, all the war ventures of the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists will end in complete failure, no matter how they may work hand in glove. we will always be united, always fight together and be always victorious together with the korean people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Organization of Swiss Communists Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1971)

the central committee of the organization of swiss communists sent a message on july 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message was signed by gilbert etienne. it reads:

today, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great and glorious communist party of china, is a great event for the whole marxist-leninist movement. july 1, 1921, is a date of historical significance in the workers' movement. on that day, the communist party of china held its first congress in shanghai.

on the occasion of this anniversary, the central committee of the organization of swiss communists, in the name of all swiss marxist-leninists, extends warm greetings to the great communist party of china led by chairman mao. closely linked with the masses and the entire chinese people, the communist party of china has persisted in a very firm proletarian line, and turned the people's republic of china into a red bulwark of the world proletarian revolution.

emerged tempered from the great proletarian cultural revolution and the 9th congress, the communist party of china represents a firm support to all the marxist-leninists who are waging struggles in the world and an immense hope for all the oppressed peoples.

dear comrades, we send you our warm greetings from beyond the border which separates us.

long live the great and glorious communist party of china exclamation

long live chairman mao exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

CHINA AND TANGANYIKA

Tanu Youth League Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 9, 1971)

the youth league of the tanganyika african national union in a message on june 30 greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message, signed by n. kisenge, deputy secretary general of the tanu youth league, reads in part as follows:

the youth league of the tanganyika african national union, on behalf of tanzanian revolutionary youth, conveys fraternal militant greetings to the heroic revolutionary chinese youth and people under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung. it salutes the great victories scored in all spheres by the chinese youth and people guided by the marxist-leninist-mao tsetung revolutionary line. wish you greater success in the coming years in the struggle against imperialism and the running dogs. assure our total support. final victory of the exploited peoples is inevitable.

US

US National Debt Increases to 400,000 Million Dollars

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

the u.s. national debt shot up to the peak of nearly 400,000 million u.s. dollars in the 1971 fiscal year ending june 30, according to a washington report. this shows that the united states, boasting of being the "richest gold empire" of the world, has now become a country with the largest size of debt in the world.

according to the statistics published on july 6 by the u.s. treasury, the u.s. national debt in this fiscal year increased by 26,000 million u.s. dollars, the largest jump for any year since the second world war. this brought the total u.s. debt to more than 399,474 million u.s. dollars. the interest payment on the national debt in the fiscal year alone reached more than 19,000 million dollars, which surpasses the total government expenditure in the fiscal year of 1941, the year before the u.s. took part in the second world war.

however, these figures represent only the direct debt of the u.s. treasury, which constitutes merely one part of the vast total of the debts incurred by the u.s. government. the figure will be several times larger if the debts incurred by other u.s. government institutions are added to it.

the national debt is so big that u.s. senate appropriations chairman allen j. ellender admitted last may that if it were reduced to one-dollar bills, it would make a 35-foot-wide ribbon to loop around the moon and back, or girdle the equator 1,552 times, or fill 3,456 boxcars, enough to make a train 58 kilometres. it would take about 171 years to print the bills and all 100 senators working nonstop some 64 years to

count them all out." "it's greater than the debt of all the countries of the world", he said in alarm, "it's so tremendous that the human mind can't comprehend it. the mind staggers."

the unprecedentedly enormous amount of the u.s. national debt is an important mark of the growing u.s. financial crisis. as a result of the policy of aggression and war especially the war of aggression in indochina frantically pushed by u.s. imperialism, a heavy u.s. financial deficit has emerged. in addition to the exorbitant taxes and levies and inflated paper currency, the u.s. ruling clique has issued a large amount of government bonds to cover the deficit. during the ten years from the fiscal year of 1961 to 1971, the u.s. national debt increased by 110,500 million dollars which is more than one-third increase. in the two and a half years since the nixon administration assumed power, the u.s. national debt increased by 45,800 million dollars. all these have exposed the weakness of u.s. imperialism, being outwardly strong and inwardly weak.

the lavish issuing of u.s. government bonds and the interests payment for these will all be shifted onto the american people finally, thus bringing a heavy burden to them. this will surely further awaken the american people to oppose the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war and to fight for an end to the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist clique.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 21, 1971 No. 4941

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* NATIONAL *
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"LINE EDUCATION"

The Line Problem Must Be Discussed Constantly and Repeatedly

- Experience of the Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade in the conduct of education in the Party's basic line among Party members and the masses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 8, 1971)

Since the 9th Party National Congress, the Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade of Ch'angch'iao commune, Wu hsien, Kiangsu Province, has directed vigorous efforts to education in the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and fundamentally raised the peasants' socialist consciousness and led the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to forge bravely ahead along the broad road of continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Last year, per-mow grain output of this brigade jumped to over 2,000 catties. Output of summer-harvested wheat and similar cereals for the current year showed an increase of 60 percent compared with last year, the highest record in history set. A new victory in promoting revolution and stimulating production has been scored.

Direct Vigorous Efforts to Basic-Line Education and Foster the Idea of Continuous Revolution

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of a capitalist comeback. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must sharpen our vigilance. We must conduct

socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise, a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line." This basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism put forward by Chairman Mao is the lifeline of the Party.

Since the 9th Party National Congress, the Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade has seriously conducted education in the Party's basic line among Party members and the masses of people and armed their minds with the basic line. After a period of effort, it was found that many people could recite quickly from memory the basic line. Definite results were achieved. But some comrades failed to apply properly the basic line as a guide to their own practice.

Why should such a phenomenon have appeared? With this problem in mind, the Party branch of the brigade conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theory on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the 9th Party National Congress. It was realized that the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism required us to persevere in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and never forget class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship. Only by getting rid of a fuzzy idea of things shown by some people could the basic line be made to take root in their minds and stimulate the development of their idea of continuous revolution. Therefore, to counter the above phenomenon, the Party branch, while continuously carrying out education in the Party's basic line, organized the Party members and the masses to study Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously and settle with emphasis the following three questions. The aim was to give them a deeper understanding of the Party's basic line.

(1) We must shatter the erroneous idea, "Class struggle no longer dominates the scene in an advanced unit" and foster firmly the idea of class struggle. Some people hold that "we have stood the test in class struggle and raised the masses' consciousness. Class struggle is just no longer a dominating factor." The Party branch organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's writings on classes, class contradictions and class struggle associated with a socialist society, and drew on realistic class struggle as live teaching material to give everyone a deeper understanding of the protracted, complex and tortuous nature of class struggle under the proletarian dictatorship. Some Party members said, "It is not 'class struggle no longer dominating the scene' but a case of the persistent remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's 'theory of the dying out of class struggle,' which is not yet thoroughly eradicated. The 'three existences' pointed out in the basic line sum up the objective law of class struggle in a socialist society as a universal truth. We must never forget class struggle and constantly work at it with unabated efforts."

(2) We must shatter the apathetic idea, "Now that we have absolute power in hand, we cannot lose our political power," and foster firmly the idea of proletarian dictatorship. Though not unaware of class struggle in Lungch'iao brigade, some people failed to see the danger of capitalist restoration. The Party branch organized everyone to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's writings on proletarian dictatorship, the history of two-line struggle in the Party, and the history of the international communist movement. Education in the concept of political power was also conducted. Everyone said, "The class enemy is making a vain attempt to seize power by every means and every trick. We must sharpen vigilance and firmly grasp the absolute power of the proletariat."

(3) We must shatter the self-complacent idea of "having achieved much and contributed much" and further foster the "one dividing into two" viewpoint. To make the fundamental viewpoint of continuous revolution take firm root in the minds of the Party members and the masses, the Party branch organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everything is guided by the principle of one dividing into two," and led everyone to fight arrogance and self-complacency. All of them were made to see what was achieved in the past was just a trifle as far as the whole revolutionary cause was concerned. They were determined to occupy themselves with Wulungch'iao physically and with Tienanmen mentally and fight heaven and earth for a high yield, so as to make new contributions to the Chinese revolution and world revolution!

Associate Reality of the Campaign To Learn From Tachai in Agriculture with Penetrating Education in the Party's Basic Line

Lungch'iao brigade is a model of learning from Tachai in agriculture south of the Yangtze River in Kiangsu Province. From practice, the Party branch of the brigade comes to understand that the road of Tachai is one for building socialist agriculture shown by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Tachai is an example for the firm implementation and defense of the Party's basic line. By associating closely the reality of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture with penetrating education in the basic line and putting education in the basic line on a concrete basis, we can further raise the consciousness of the Party members and the masses in class struggle and two-line struggle.

What should be learned in learning from Tachai? To give prominence to proletarian politics and direct vigorous efforts to such a fundamental as Mao Tse-tung's thought, or to give prominence to vocational work and direct efforts to production? This is the most important problem of two-line struggle in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In recent years, the Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade found that some production teams alternated with intense and relaxed efforts in doing political work in the campaign to learn from Tachai. It saw this as a manifestation of the basic line not having taken root in the minds of these cadres. Therefore, the Party branch constantly organized the cadres of production teams to study the Party's basic line with typical cases in mind. This made every one

understand the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and see the danger of capitalist restoration and the importance of giving prominence to proletarian politics. Everyone's consciousness of following Tachai's example of tackling the fundamental principles and educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought was raised.

For several years, the No. 3 production team has consistently applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and promoting revolution and production. It became a pace-setter of the whole brigade in learning from Tachai. Under such a situation, a small number of cadres for a time developed the erroneous idea of directing efforts to production so as to keep the honor won. The beginnings of such an idea had scarcely appeared when the Party branch of the brigade joined the cadres and the masses of the production team in studying Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Politics is the commander and the soul," and "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." They were organized to unfold a big discussion on the relations between politics and vocational work.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said pointedly, "To win a high yield is to contribute more to revolution and not just to keep honors won. If we apply ourselves only to production and slacken the effort to educate people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, production will lag behind and we shall be led astray." Therefore, the cadres of this team doggedly placed revolution in command of production. In learning from Tachai, it scored new achievements. It continued as an advanced typical example for the whole brigade.

The No. 6 production team remained a backward team for four years. In learning from Tachai, it fell behind other teams. The underlying cause was that some people considered the team as free from the trouble of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and thus did not need class struggle. They remained blind to the intrusion of capitalist ideas into this team and associated its backwardness with poor soil. In the spring of last year, the leading members of the Party branch of the brigade went deep into the midst of this team to organize the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to study the Party's basic line and raise their political consciousness by setting forth the manifestations of struggle between two ways of thinking and two roads in the team and combining theory with practice. Through education in the basic line, the cadres and people of this team found out the basic cause of the backwardness of the team in the past four years. Thereafter, the cadres of the team resolutely acted in accordance with the Party's basic line.

In learning from Tachai, it led the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and impressed upon them the need of never forgetting class struggle and constantly and continuously devoting energetic efforts to criticizing capitalist tendencies. This stimulated their ideological revolutionization. Thus, the backward team improved its lot in one year. In 1970, its per-mow grain output exceeded 2,000 catties.

Should we rely on our own efforts and fight amidst hardship or stretch out hands for aid and rely on others so as to avoid hardship and difficulties? This is another important problem of two-line struggle in learning from Tachai in agriculture. For this reason, the Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade directed vigorous efforts to education in the basic line, with a view to raising everyone's consciousness in following the guideline of "relying on our own resources" and "fighting amidst hardship."

In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, due to the pressure of agricultural capital construction and the great intensity of labor, a small number of people of this brigade held that "our soil down below here is fertile and applying a little less manure doesn't matter." Their enthusiasm for gathering manure in a struggle against hardship cooled down.

To counter such a living idea, the Party branch of the brigade led the commune members and the masses to study the Party's basic line. This made everyone understand that to fight amidst hardship or seek a life of ease and comfort was a question concerning which class we took as a guide to our thinking.

People said, "In the past, in learning from Tachai, we relied on a red heart and two hands. We gathered more manure to win a higher yield and developed the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship as we followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we should now give up the spirit of relying on our own efforts and fighting amidst hardship just because of an improvement of the situation, then not only production will suffer but also our thinking will become touched with revisionism. We will become slow and lazy. Capitalism will descend upon us like a flood. Then as time goes on, it will be the end of us."

Consistent implementation of the guideline of "relying on our own efforts" and "fighting amidst hardship" was understood by the commune members from the high plane of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and preventing a capitalist comeback. They continuously developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. As a result, despite the great shortage of labor, natural manure was gathered this year in a quantity much higher than the last. This gave a further boost to collective production.

Let Education in the Party's Basic Line Mark the Whole Process of Rural Political and Ideological Work

The protracted nature of class struggle dictates constant attention to line education. The Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade let education in the basic line mark the whole process of rural political and ideological work. Thus the problem of the line was discussed every year, every month and every day. Their concrete approach is as follows:

(1) Education in the basic line is related to all other educational programs.

The Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade held that for the peasant masses, class education and education in current trends, in the policy, in revolutionary traditions, and in patriotism and internationalism, and so on must be constantly and repeatedly conducted. But such education must not be detached from the Party's basic line. Therefore education in the basic line must be placed in command of all other educational programs. For instance, the Party branch of the brigade took class education as a basis for basic-line education to arouse the poor and lower-middle peasants' profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Meanwhile, class education was associated with education in the basic line to lift the poor and lower-middle peasants' simple class feeling to the high plane of consciousness of the line. This strengthened their consciousness in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Due to a low degree of class consciousness, poor peasant female commune member Chou Hsiang-ken for a time was against her husband's serving as a cadre. After receiving class education and recalling the bitterness of the past in the light of the sweetness of the present, she raised her consciousness. She energetically supported her husband in getting hold of power in revolution, and busied herself with work of all kinds. After the 9th Party National Congress, the Party branch further constantly gave Chou Hsiang-ken basic-line education and class education. This made her bear firmly in mind the spiritual essence of the basic line and the great goal of liberating the whole of mankind. Thereafter, she did not just immerse herself in her work. She raised her head to watch the road ahead. She showed the courage to fight a handful of class enemies, fight various erroneous tendencies and fight the bourgeois "self" in her own mind. In the three major revolutionary struggles, she rapidly tempered herself into a proletarian vanguard fighter.

(2) We must combine concentrated education with regular education.

The Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade paid great attention to every fighting call raised by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and combining it with various political campaigns by giving the Party members and the masses education in the basic line in a concentrated manner. After the beginning of this year, during such activities as a 4-good assessment, "one-strike and three-oppose," fight against arrogance and self-complacency, etc., they launched in a concentrated way education in the basic line on four occasions.

More important, the Party branch of the brigade established a set of tried-and-true political work systems in training a backbone force. This insured the conduct of line education on a regular basis. They directed proper efforts to work involving daily reading, study classes, discussion-application meetings, political night schools, and Party lessons. All these media of education they took as a big classroom for educating the Party members and the masses in the basic line.

(3) We must combine lecturing by the leadership with mass self-education.

The leading members of the Party branch of Lungch'iao brigade personally preached the basic line in a big way. Meanwhile, the masses were mobilized widely to talk on the basic line. By adhering to the principle of mass self-education, they achieved the aim of giving guidance in four aspects:

(i) To guide the masses in looking for problems in the line and understanding the relations between two-line struggle and individual comrades, where a problem cropped up;

(ii) To guide the masses in distinguishing between right and wrong where the line is concerned and in vigorously criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line;

(iii) To guide the masses in seriously summing up experience and raising their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism;

(iv) To guide the masses in learning from advanced typical examples and striving to be red pioneers in the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A commune member picked up several catties of water chestnuts from a plot where the crop had just been gathered in by the collective. She brought home what she got without being aware of the problem of line struggle existing therein. The Party branch led her to study the Party's basic line with this problem in mind. This made her realize that it was a trivial thing as far as several catties of water chestnuts were concerned but nothing trivial when it came to a corrosion of one's thinking and a deviation from the line. On her own initiative, she handed over the water chestnuts to the collective. In front of the masses, she fought self and criticized revisionism. Her action inspired all other members of the brigade. Everyone combined reality with a study of the line, checked into one's own thinking and criticized sinister ideas. A realistic live education in the line got underway. Everyone's consciousness was further raised.

- By an NCNA correspondent

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"PRODUCTIVITY ALONE COUNTS"

Penetratingly Criticize and Repudiate the Reactionary "Theory of Productivity"

- Shanghai Silicate Research Institute of China Academy of Sciences uses Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to raise consciousness of scientific research personnel in class struggle and line struggle and to promote the development of scientific research work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 5, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, July 4) The Party committee of the Shanghai Silicate Research Institute of the China Academy of Sciences, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work," has organized scientific research personnel to read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously. They relentlessly criticize the reactionary "theory of productivity" disseminated by political charlatans Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, and ceaselessly eradicate the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for scientific research, raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, and promoting the development of scientific research work.

For a long time in the past this research institute failed to give prominence to proletarian politics due to the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research. The "theory that productivity alone counts" disseminated by political charlatans Liu Shao-ch'i and the like had poisoned a number of scientific research personnel, causing them to depart from the three great revolutionary movements. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this situation has undergone a great change. However, the remaining pernicious influence of the reactionary "theory of productivity" and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research has not been basically eradicated, some comrades have not been able to correctly handle the relationship between politics and business management, and between men and things, and they have revealed a number of erroneous ideas in scientific research.

To cope with this situation, the Party committee of the research institute led the broad scientific research personnel to repeatedly study such of Chairman Mao's philosophical works as "On Practice" and "Where Does Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" in conjunction with scientific experiment and ideological practice. They also selected and read relevant chapters of such Marxist-Leninist books as "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution," and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons, penetratingly criticized and repudiated the reactionary "theory of productivity" and counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research, greatly raising consciousness of the broad scientific research personnel in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and promoting the development of scientific research work.

Since last year, the broad scientific research personnel of this institute, having used politics to command scientific research, gave priority to items urgently needed by the State, have overcome various difficulties with abundant revolutionary enthusiasm, victoriously fulfilled nearly one hundred items of scientific research tasks, giving support to the socialist construction of the State.

In the course of leading scientific research personnel to conscientiously read books and study with the penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, Shanghai Silicate Research Institute has linked up the history of the institute with the struggle between the two lines, and has summed up experience of the positive and negative sides in handling the relationship between politics and business management.

This enabled everybody to see concretely that: At all times and under all circumstances, only by letting proletarian politics take command and by using politics to command scientific research would it be possible for scientific research work to make progress. Otherwise, separation from proletarian politics and separation from the socialist orientation would lead scientific research work to a side-track.

A section of this institute was subject to the influence of the reactionary "theory of productivity." For a long time, they merely grasped production without grasping ideological revolutionization. As a result, some people buried their heads in scientific research, and some people pursued fame and gains and even minded their own business individually, carried out "blockades" against each other without communicating with each other. As a result of failure to give prominence to proletarian politics, this section had all along made slow progress in scientific research work, although its technical conditions were relatively good.

Leadership members of the Party committee of this institute penetrated into this section to make investigation and study, helped members of the section to conscientiously sum up experience, led them to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On the Rectification of Erroneous Ideas Within the Party." Using this brilliant work as a weapon, they penetratingly criticized and repudiated the erroneous tendency of neglecting to give prominence to proletarian politics, greatly raising their consciousness in using proletarian politics to command scientific research. At present, scientific research personnel of this section have undergone drastic change in their spiritual features, and their scientific research work has scored remarkable success within a short period of time.

The Party committee of the Silicate Research Institute also led the broad masses of scientific research personnel in closely linking up with new trends and new problems arising from class struggle in the scientific field. They grasped a number of typical cases to conduct living education for thebroad scientific research personnel concerning class struggle and line struggle,assisting them to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle amid actual struggles.

This enabled them to recognize that the purpose of the reactionary "theory of productivity" propagated by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was an attempt to lure people away from proletarian politics, to separate them from class struggle in order to make it convenient for them to restore capitalism.

A scientific research section of this institute once manifested the relatively serious phenomenon of anarchism and bad people took advantage of this to carry out activities to sabotage the scheduled fulfillment of State tasks. The Party organization aroused the masses to make mass exposures and mass discussion, ferreted out the bad people and educated the masses.

Living facts of class struggle have enabled scientific research personnel to wipe their eyes clear, to see clearly the orientation, and to pluck up their courage for struggle. This section showed a vigorous new situation in its revolution and scientific research within a short period of time, fulfilled in two months scientific research tasks which would have taken at least half a year previously, and succeeded in trial production of a kind of key product urgently required by the State.

For the purpose of further eradicating the remaining pernicious influence of the reactionary "theory of productivity," the Party committee of this institute also organized the broad masses of scientific research personnel to go to factories to learn from the workers so as to arouse their revolutionary spirit. Previously, under the pernicious influence of the reactionary "theory of productivity," some scientific research personnel looked at things without looking at people, blindly purchased large quantities of instruments and equipment, causing heavy waste. During their visits and study at factories, the scientific research personnel were able to personally see the workers' arduous struggles, their utilization of simple and imperfect equipment, their reliance on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to produce a kind of heat-generating element with their own hands and ingenuity although some other units had failed to produce such a product after spending several hundred thousand yüan of investment.

The workers' advanced deeds enabled the scientific research personnel to receive education. They said: The master workers complied with Chairman Mao's teachings to make self-reliance and arduous struggle and undertook scientific research for the revolution, whereas we often stretched out our hands to the State under the pretext of requirement of scientific research tasks, with our eyes looking at instruments and equipment without seeing the factor of man. This reflected two entirely different ideologies and the implementation of two completely two different lines. After raising their knowledge,they persisted in using their hands in scientific research work, adopted indigenous methods, fully exploited the active factor of man, utilized old equipment, and fulfilled various tasks with remarkable results.

In the course of practice in leading scientific research work, the Party committee of the Silicate Research Institute paid attention to linking up the criticism and repudiation of the reactionary "theory of productivity"

with the remolding of world outlook, persisted in using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold the broad scientific research personnel, and to promote ideological revolutionization. The Party committee of the institute also regarded the course of fulfilling every item of scientific research task as a course of educating and remolding man.

To cope with the selfishness and impure conceptions as well as feelings of fearing hardships on the part of scientific research personnel when confronted with difficulties, they repeatedly held study classes, led all comrades who participated in scientific research work to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles." They studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Representative and correct ideas of the advanced class, once grasped by the masses, will become a material force for transforming society and the world," relentlessly criticized the reactionary "theory of productivity and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for scientific research. Through study and criticism, the broad masses of scientific research personnel fought self and criticized revisionism. The revolutionary spirit of fearing neither death nor hardship was greatly promoted. They not only successfully fulfilled the complex and highly difficult task assigned to them, but also promoted their own ideological revolutionization in the course of the fulfillment of the task.

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MINING

Medium and Small Mines Can Be Built Quickly and Bring Good Results

by

Revolutionary Committee of Hantan Metallurgical and Mining Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

All newborn things are developed from small beginnings, but in the building of factories, mines and enterprises some of our comrades fail to take note of this and place undue emphasis on things large. As a result, some of the enterprises are "large in design, costly in investment and long in construction time, but small in productivity." This is a line of construction with smaller, slower, worse and less economical results.

However, Hantan Metallurgical and Mining Company is completely different from this. It tries to adapt itself to the local conditions by having scattered mines. Instead of building large mines from the beginning, it built small mines first and gradually developed and expanded them. As a result, although little money was invested, construction proceeded quickly and the output of mineral ore was high. This is a line of construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The following two articles tell of their immediate experience. They are factual, convincing and make good sense.

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The thirteen years of history of mine building in our company can be expressed in a simple formula: Quick--slow--quick in the speed of building and low--high in ore output. We realized in practice that it is the line one executes that determines fast or slow development and high or low output. If the line of simultaneous building of large, medium and small enterprises is executed resolutely, progress will be quick and output will be high. But if we pursue things large, foreign and complete under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, progress will be slow and output low.

In 1958 we began the construction of three medium and small mines. Within a short period of time one of them was completed and began operation and the remaining two were also progressing smoothly. But later, interfered

with by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the completed mine was almost forced to suspend production and the remaining two still under construction had to be abandoned. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution we raised aloft the great red banner of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. As a result, we not only restored vigor to two of the existing old mines but also built three medium and small mines, seven small mining points and three medium or small ore dressing plants. This tripled the output of ore in 1970 as compared with 1966. The amount of output during the three years between the beginning of 1968 when the revolutionary committee was formed and 1970 was equivalent to the sum total of all ore produced during the seven years before the revolutionary committee was formed.

When the experience of energetic grasping of experience in the building of medium and small mines is grasped, it boils down to the practice of four "perseverances":

1. Perseverance in digging out the potentials of old mines and practice of old mines pushing new ones forward. It is an effective measure to use old mines to push new ores forward because the former has a certain material foundation and experience in mine building. But it takes twists and turns in struggle to understand this law.

We had a mine which was 11 li away from an old mine--the iron mine at K'uangshants'un. When this mine was built in 1961 the capitalist-roaders, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, insisted on building a separate one. As a result, work was started twice in this mine but was also abandoned twice, causing great losses to the State. During the cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers in the iron mine at K'uangshants'un used part of its workers and equipment for this building project and organized a three-in-one construction leadership consisting mostly of old workers to engage in the building of this mine. Finally it was completed and began operation in only six months' time and the speed of construction was one and a half years faster than building separate one.

We conscientiously summed up the positive and negative experience acquired during the construction of this mine and confirmed the method of old mines pushing forward new mines as an important principle in mine building. From then on every time a new mine was to be built near an old mine, the old mine would be responsible for the construction and no new organization would be set up for the purpose. In this way mine building was greatly speeded up.

2. Perseverance in building more small mines and developing them from small to large size. In view of the characteristics of dispersed distribution of mines in Hantan area, we concentrated our efforts on small mines first and started with small mines. But we were not satisfied with only small ones, therefore whenever conditions ripened we began to develop and expand from small to large size and from a few to many. This is a faster and more effective method than building large mines from the beginning.

Our iron mine at Yüch'üanling, for example, is a medium-sized mine consisting of eight mining points. The combined production capacity of five of the small mining points was only 50,000 tons. At the beginning, there was only one mining point which was capable of producing 120,000 tons of ore per year. After the beginning of production, the masses were mobilized to prospect for mineral deposits and they discovered some new mining points in the vicinity. So we started to build the mines as soon as they were discovered and put them in operation one by one. Generally speaking it took half a year to build a large mining point and only two or three months to put a small one into operation. In this way the output of ore in 1970 was increased to 440,000 tons and a model of medium-sized mining was established. During the past few years this mine has already furnished the State with over 1,200,000 tons of ore.

3. Perseverance in the employment of native methods and development of mines from native to foreign style. During the construction of vertical shafts when there were no lifts, we learned from the peasants and used pulleys. When there was no rock drilling machines, we used manual drills. When there were no derricks, we used wooden frames instead. Thanks to these native methods, we were able to start work earlier and put the mine into operation sooner; thus we gained speed and won time. After starting our construction with native methods we fully mobilized the masses and started technical innovation in a big way to follow the road of arming ourselves by ourselves. During the past few years we proceeded from actual needs and adopted the method of repairing, assembling, modifying, substituting and manufacturing to turn out more than 1,000 pieces of mining machines of various types, of which more than one hundred pieces were large machines. The rate of self-sufficiency in spare parts supply was increased from 20 percent in 1966 to over 70 percent at present. This greatly raised the level of mechanization of the mines and greatly speeded up the transformation from technical backwardness to technical modernization.

4. Perseverance in simultaneous designing, building and operation on the basis of ascertaining the amount of deposit. The normal order of mine construction is: building of the principal parts of the project and units related to production and then subsidiary parts of the project and units related to accommodation of personnel. Machines are installed first, then buildings. During the building of the iron mine at K'uangshants'un if we had followed the old rule of designing first and then building, it would have taken two months for designing alone. But what we did was to send seven workers and two technicians to the site to engage in study and designing together. Formal construction was started only after drafting four simple sketches. During the process of construction they repaired and installed the machines as they put up the building. As a result, it took them only 78 days to complete this small dressing plant which recovered the total amount of capital investment after only three months of operation.

Practice demonstrates that the greatest advantage in starting with small mines and concentrating on the building of medium and small mines is that we can speed up and economize on the construction greatly. During the past three years the time required to build medium and small mines was only

half of that required to build large mines of the same production capacity, but the capital outlay required for building these medium and small mines was only about 60 percent of that required for the building of large mines of equal production capacity. During the three years since the forming of the revolutionary committee the amount of funds we accumulated was equivalent to 88 percent of the amount of outlay made by the State during the same period.

We learned profoundly that the guideline of promoting large, medium and small enterprises simultaneously but concentrating on medium and small enterprises is a guideline of "spending less money but doing more work" and a way of achieving more, faster, better and more economical results in the development of industry. In the future we shall continue to raise our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fight a battle of the mines arduously and energetically to make new contributions to the building of socialism.

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We Must Attach Importance to the Building of Medium and Small Mines

by

Workers' Commentary Team of Hantan Metallurgical and Mining Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1971)

How should the battle of mines be fought? Are we to place undue emphasis on things large and foreign and pay attention only to the building of large mines or are we to build large, medium and small ones simultaneously and concentrating on medium and small ones? This is not a question of method but one of line.

"We must build a group of large-scale and modern enterprises gradually as our backbone. Without such a backbone it will be impossible to transform our country into a strong and modern industrialized country in a few decades. But we should not do this to most of our enterprises; we should establish more medium and small enterprises." This wise instruction of Chairman Mao's also points out the direction clearly for our battle of the mines. However, some of the comrades look down upon medium and small mines and entertain various confused views which hinder the quick development of mine construction.

Some people think: "Output of medium and small mines is small, therefore it cannot help to solve the problem of speeding up the development of the metallurgical industry." Such a way of looking at the question is an isolated, one-sided, static and metaphysical way in which one sees only the side of the small scale of medium and small mines without seeing the possibility of developing with more and faster results because of smallness, sees only the side of low output of medium and small mines without seeing the possibility of integrating many medium and small mines to bring about a high output, and sees the side of low output at present without seeing the possibility of achieving high output after development.

Fushan Iron Mine of our company had only a large open mine at the beginning and the production capacity was 410,000 tons. Later, by adopting the policy of simultaneous construction, operation and development according to local conditions, we built another small open mine and an underground mine within a short period of time. In this way we developed the mine into a medium one capable of producing over a million tons of ore a year for the State.

If we had built a large mine instead, we would have needed much more capital and produced much less ore during the same short period of time. Now, under the situation in which the state urgently needs ores, one of them required not much money but could produce ore quickly while the other required much capital outlay but cannot produce ore quickly; which method would you choose? Is the question not clear then? Facts proved it is not

true that simultaneous promotion of large, medium and small mines with emphasis on small ones cannot help to speed up the development of the metallurgical industry; on the contrary, this can enable the metallurgical industry to develop with still greater speed.

Other people think: "In medium and small mines points are numerous and areas wide. So this divides up our energy and is therefore uneconomical." In fact, numerous points and wide areas are the very characteristics of medium and small mines. This can not only facilitate the full exploitation of the ore resources of the state but can also "arouse the millions of workers and peasants" and "mobilize the enormous revolutionary army" to fight the battle of the mines in an even more favorable manner. This is definitely not dividing up our energy; on the contrary, this makes it possible to put together divided manpower, material power and financial power.

In this respect, the small ore dressing plant of our company's iron mine at K'uangshants'un is a good example. This plant was completed and began operation in only 78 days. In the meantime, as a result of the adoption of the method of repairing old equipment and utilizing waste materials, the amount of capital outlay was equivalent to only one-tenth of that for plants of the same type and it took this plant only three months of operation to recover the total amount of the money invested for the construction. This proves that building of medium and small mines is not uneconomical but very economical. On the contrary, if we lay undue emphasis on large and foreign mines, we shall fail to exploit the resources of the State fully and fail to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses fully; in the meantime, time required for construction will be longer and recovery of capital investment slower. This would indeed be most uneconomical.

There are still other people who think: "Medium and small mines are 'countrified' and therefore must be backward." This means that they are primitively equipped and technically backward. In fact, if to be "countrified" has its shortcomings, it also has its advantages: It is highly useful in adapting ourselves to backward local conditions, adopting native methods and cultivating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Many native methods are the crystallization of the wisdom of the broad masses of people which are tactful methods and good methods.

During the past few years it was by adopting native methods that our company built up our medium and small mines, turned out large amounts of ore, achieved much in technical innovation and raised the efficiency of production by dozens of times. Many medium and small mines which were started with native methods using only shovels, picks and baskets have completed the transition from native to foreign style and have now achieved full mechanization or semi-mechanization in such principal processes as digging, lifting, conveying and crushing. Facts prove that technical backwardness can be transformed into technical modernization as long as we persevere in starting with native methods, lay equal emphasis on native and foreign methods and proceed from native methods to foreign methods.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Communist Party Members of Tulung Nationality in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, July 11, 1971)

the tulungchiang administrative region of china's southwest border province of yunnan has admitted into the party 39 people of tulung nationality who have long been tested in protracted struggle and shown themselves to be advanced elements of the proletariat.

there are 2,700 people of tulung nationality living on the banks of tulungchiang river deep in the mountains in the northwestern part of the province. under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation, the people lived in serfdom. they were subjected to brutal oppression, transfer and murder at will by the chieftains and headsmen. with liberation, they become masters of the country and began to embark on the bright socialist road. thanks to the loving care of the party and chairman mao, the people's political consciousness has steadily risen. a number of poor and lower-middle peasant activists applied to join the party in 1958. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line stubbornly pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in yunnan rejected their application on the pretext that the minority nationalities were "backward".

the people launched a mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the ninth party congress. whenever new instructions came from chairman mao, the people listened to them over the radio and discussed them. they were encouraged by chairman mao's important instruction "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy". with great fury, they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building. led by party organizations at a higher level and helped by the people's liberation army units stationed in the locality, the tulung administrative region began to run mao tsetung thought classes to study the constitution of the communist party of china. this helped the activists understand better the party's nature, aims and tasks. a number of advanced elements of the proletariat who are determined to fight for communism made fast progress politically.

16 of the new party members come from slave families. eight were slaves before liberation. firmly bearing in mind their class hatred, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's thinking on party building and the party constitution. they led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in closely following chairman mao in making revolution. they have become the backbone in building a new socialist countryside and consolidating national defence in the area. the new party members have all been chosen as activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. communist kuntan, an emancipated serf who is now head of a production team, led the masses in a mass movement to learn from tachai. they terraced over 8.6 hectares of hillslopes. the team's grain output in 1970 was double that before the great cultural revolution. it is no longer grain deficient.

tanmu joined the party during the ninth party congress. she actively responded to chairman mao's great call "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end". she firmly struggled against the handful of class enemies in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line. after she was elected deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, she became even more conscientious in studying chairman mao's works. she firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. her work, therefore, was supported by the masses. she was elected a member of the province's lichiang administrative regional party committee not long ago. these new party members greatly strengthened the party's leadership in the tulungchiang region. now every production brigade in the region has a party organization. the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated.

REVOLUTIONARY SITE

Visit to Sites of First National Congress of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

hsinhua correspondents visited the sites of the first national congress of the communist party of china as the people throughout the country were celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party.

the first national congress of the party was held in shanghai on july 1, 1921. a total of 12 delegates attended. our great leader chairman mao was present. the congress was held secretly and lasted five days. to avoid searches, arrests and sabotage by the reactionaries, the congress moved to an excursion boat on nanhu lake, a scenic spot in chiahsing, chekiang province, on the last day of its session. the congress adopted the first constitution of the party and elected the party's central organ. the communist party of china was born. the chinese revolution then entered a new period, that of the people's democratic revolution led by the working class.

since liberation the two meeting places have been turned into classrooms for communists and revolutionary masses to receive education in ideology and political line.

located in hsingyeh road, the meeting place of the congress in shanghai is an ordinary two-storey house. after liberation the people's government set aside the building as a memorial hall. the first party congress was held in a small sitting room on the ground floor of the building. the furnishings are an exact replica of those in use at the time of the first congress. they include a rectangular conference table in the middle of the room with a dozen wooden chairs and stools around it.

large numbers of visitors go to the memorial hall every day. among them are workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, students and government functionaries. they seriously study the history of the party and chairman mao's great revolutionary

practice. many groups of visitors to the site hold on-the-spot meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. some visitors said: "at the time of the founding of the chinese communist party there were only a few dozen members organized in a few communist groups. but, in half a century's arduous struggle it has grown into a great proletarian political party leading the 700 million people of china. historical facts fully testify that new forces are always invincible."

the visit and study enhance the revolutionary confidence of visitors. many party members and other revolutionaries wrote in the visitors' book their determination to contribute all their efforts to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

shao chin-cheng, political instructor of the "good eighth company on nanking road" of a p.l.a. unit stationed in shanghai, visited the site of the first party congress several times. the first time was only after he enlisted in the army. a leader of the company took shao chin-cheng and other fighters to the memorial hall. it was a profound education in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to him. after becoming a cadre of the company, shao chin-cheng usually took new recruits to the hall where they recalled the fighting revolutionary course of the army under the leadership of the party and under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line by which it grew from a small and weak force into a big and strong one. this heightened their consciousness in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. the company has always strengthened its revolutionization and militancy in accordance with chairman mao's line on army building and makes new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the great socialist motherland.

the people's government built a revolutionary memorial hall beside nanhu lake in chiansing. the party organizations at all levels in chiansing usually take party members to visit the hall as part of the party activities. during the visit they run study classes. the people of nanhu deem it an honour and pride to have had the first party congress held there. closely following the great leader chairman mao and firmly taking the socialist road, they have brought about tremendous changes in the outlook of nanhu.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution the party members and poor and lower-middle peasants are studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. with revolutionary enthusiasm, they have improved the farmland. the nanhu commune's 2,200 hectares of paddy fields were improved and now give high, stable yields irrespective of dry spells or excessive rain. now all the farmland of the commune has electric drainage and irrigation facilities. the degree of mechanization is constantly raised. the commune had good harvests nine years running. the grain yield per hectare last year averaged 8.25 tons. this was four times that before liberation. it has a good summer grain harvest this year.

filled with revolutionary zeal, the communists and poor and lower-middle peasants of nanhu are determined to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought even more seriously, constantly remould their world outlook and press ahead victoriously along the course indicated by chairman mao.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES

Premier Chou En-lai, Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Li Tso-peng, NPC Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Wang Hsin-ting Meet Delegates to Preparatory Meeting of Sponsor Nations of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li tso-peng, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff met here this evening the delegates to the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament from the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, mauritius, the kingdom of nepal and the united arab republic.

the delegates were: kim ryong man, son kil chon and ro dong nyon of the d.p.r.k.; koji goto, kyuhei muraoka, shiro otsu and roichi ando of japan; c.h.l. yiptong and j.p. lefebure of mauritius; hemanta rana and nripendra singh k.c. of the kingdom of nepal; and yehia abou heif, abdel kader fahmy and salaheldin kheir eldin of the u.a.r. comrade hwang gum sok of korea and japanese friend takesato watanabe were also present.

premier chou en-lai said: the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament is, first of all, for the promotion of friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of our asian and african countries, and also for the exchange of table tennis skill. premier chou en-lai said: we oppose champion-itis and stand for "friendship first, competition second." the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were chinese delegates to the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the tournament chao cheng-hung, sung chung and chuang tse-tung; leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wang kuo-chuan, liu chun, fu chih-hang, wang hsiao-yun, tsou po-hsien, chi chao-chu, huang shih-ming, huang tsai-kuang and li liu-ken; and coach hsu yin-sheng and player lin hui-ching of the chinese table tennis team.

Peking Reception Celebrates Success of Preparatory Meeting of Sponsor Nations of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the all-china sports federation gave a reception this evening in the great hall of the people in celebration of the successful conclusion of the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

attending the reception were all members of the sports delegations to the preparatory meeting from the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, mauritius, the kingdom of nepal and the united arab republic.

also attending were ranadhir subba, ambassador of the kingdom of nepal to china; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and mahmoud hassan selim, minister of the u.a.r. embassy in peking.

also present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, fu chih-hang, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, yu li-chun, wu hsiao-ta, sung chung and chuang tse-tung, as well as representatives of chinese sportsmen.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, said in proposing a toast: the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament has ended in success thanks to the delegates who uphold the spirit of mutual respect and friendly consultation. we sincerely thank all the delegates for the efforts they have made.

wang kuo-chuan said: the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament sponsored by our six afro-asian countries corresponds to the common will of the afro-asian people and will therefore gain their warm response. we are deeply convinced that with the warm support of the afro-asian people and your positive efforts, the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament will surely make its due contributions to the strengthening of friendship and unity of the afro-asian people.

toasts were also proposed by delegates to the preparatory meeting kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee; koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association; c.h.l. yiptong, representative of the table tennis commission of the mauritius sports association; hemanta rana, member of the nepalese national sports council and yehia abou heif, member of the u.a.r. table tennis federation and member of the african table tennis federation. they hailed the unanimity of opinions reached at the preparatory meeting and expressed the hope that the friendship and unity of the afro-asian people would develop constantly and that the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament would open successfully.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Friendly Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

a chinese track and field team with sung kuan-chien as its leader and liu chun as its deputy leader left here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to albania.

the team is composed of athletes in high jump, broad jump, pole vault, shot put, discus and javelin throw and events on the track. men's team includes ni chih-chin, yu wei-li, hsiung kou-tsu, feng chen-jen, chang li-chun, wang pao-sheng, chang wu-chi, kan fu-lin, wang tien-yi and chang pao. women's team includes wu fu-shan, ho tsu-fen, li nien-ying, hsiao tzu-nung, li tan, hsiao chien-ping, chou mao-chia and kao yu-kuei. coaches are kang chu-pei, chen chia-chuan and kung hsiang-ting.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned fu chih-hang, li lien-ching, ting hsueh-sung, tien chen, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin as well as chinese sportsmen.

kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Labor Party Delegation Leaves Peking to Tour Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the delegation of the australian labour party led by gough whitlam, leader of the party, left peking by air yesterday for a visit to southern china. the delegation is accompanied by chou chiu-yeh, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned chou pei-yuan, wang hsiao-yi, li shu-teh and others.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria wrote a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on july 1, extending the heartiest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter was signed by comrade franz strobl. the full text of the letter reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

respected comrades:

on the festival of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china, we extend the most heartfelt revolutionary respects and greetings to you, to your whole party and to your great people, particularly to the respected chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

comrades, on this historic day which all upright communists and revolutionaries the world over are celebrating together with you, please allow us to express to you our profound internationalist thanks:

-- thanks for your tireless heroic struggle and for the tremendous achievements in the ultimate abolishment of the old society of exploitation and in the establishment of the socialist social system in the country with the biggest nationality of the world;

-- thanks for your brave, staunch and effective struggle against international imperialism and world reaction headed by u.s. imperialism;

-- thanks for your firm and principled attitude towards modern revisionism and social-imperialism, whose most dangerous representatives are the revisionist leaders of the soviet union;

-- thanks for your great example of concrete, practicable and really creative application of marxism-leninism under the complicated conditions in your great country and at the most difficult time in the international developments.

with all this, with your whole work and with all your struggle, you have given extreme precious assistance to the international, social and national liberation movement, the cause of the world revolution and the cause of the entire progressive mankind, thus greatly contributing to the overcome of the losses created by modern revisionism and to a new upsurge of the international revolutionary movement. your contribution will also remain forever in the minds of the revolutionary forces of our country where, although the revolutionary marxist-leninist party, that is the marxist-leninist party of austria, is still weak and has to combat tremendous difficulties, it will -- with your brilliant example and the examples of all other genuine marxist-leninists of the world -- work tirelessly and confidently for its organizational and political consolidation and for striking root deeper among the masses of labouring people.

today, on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china, we reiterate and stress the conclusion in the statement on the unbreakable militant unity with the revolutionary china which was unanimously adopted at the second formal congress of the marxist-leninist party of austria held in march this year. the statement said:

with unheard diligence, cherishing the ideals of marxism-leninism, defying difficulties and being extremely resolute in work and struggle, the chinese people are overcoming the aftermath of the centuries-long exploitation and oppression, building socialism with big strides, and, with this, setting a great example for the peoples of the world. at the same time, china's great proletarian cultural revolution has demonstrated that if there is a leadership which is genuinely marxist-leninist and has boundless faith in the cause of the labouring masses, it is not unavoidable for the revolution to degenerated into revisionism, the fruits of the revolution can be successfully defended and the revolution can be carried on triumphantly.

the victory of the people of china -- a country with the largest population in the world, the incessant consolidation of this victory and its purposeful expansion have been really changing the face of the world. it is an inexhaustible source of strength and faith, enthusiasm and confidence in victory of the peoples and classes who are fighting for national and social emancipation. it is a signal of flames illuminating ever more brightly which proclaims the inevitable doom of all social systems of exploitation and oppression of the masses.

today, the attitude toward new china, toward china of the great proletarian cultural revolution and toward china of mao tsetung is a big touchstone to differentiate various kinds of ideologies. there is no neutrality here. to stand on the side of revolutionary china means progressive, revolutionary and with wide vistas.

long live powerful, invincible and revolutionary china exclamation

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

long live the great revolutionary teacher mao tsetung exclamation

long live marxism-leninism exclamation

the central committee of the
marxist-leninist party of
austria

(signed) franz strobl,
secretary of the central committee

vienna, july 1, 1971.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Communist Party (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the central committee of the belgian communist party (marxist-leninist) sent a letter on june 22 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warm congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter was signed by comrade desire trifaux. excerpts from the letter read:

on july 1, 1971, you will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of your great, glorious and correct party.

with all the genuine marxist-leninists, with all the revolutionary working people and with all the peoples in the struggle against exploitation and oppression, we extend to you the warm and fraternal congratulations of our party and the people of belgium.

you have applied the principles of marxism-leninism to the concrete situation of china and thus won decisive victories in the orientation of the destinies of your country.

pursuing a firm and resolute struggle against japanese imperialism at first, and against u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek gang afterwards, you liberated in 1949 the feudal and capitalist china from the chains which weighed heavy on its people.

in this struggle, comrade mao tsetung developed marxism-leninism in a creative way.

his thought has become, for millions of revolutionaries of the whole world, marxism-leninism of our era.

in the struggle between the two lines unfolded under his leadership, the party has defeated the revisionism of the renegade liu shao-chi and all his accomplices.

the victory won by the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary headquarters headed by comrade mao tsetung has strengthened marxism-leninism and all the genuine communist parties in the whole world.

chairman mao's may 20, 1970 statement now has been brilliantly confirmed in all the continents.

the lessons of the communist party of china since its founding, its firmness in principles and its flexibility in tactics constitute irreplaceable examples for us in our will to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete situation of belgium.

following your example, we have at heart to link ourselves ever more closely with the working people of our country and to promote the unity of the genuine marxist-leninists on the basis of the principles for strengthening the unity of all the exploited of our country.

we are conscious of the necessity of uniting in a broad front all those who want to liquidate u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

we are conscious of the necessity of developing the struggle against social-imperialism.

it is a hard struggle that we have undertaken, but following your example, in seeing the results which you have obtained by relying on your own forces and working hard, we shall draw the necessary strength for bringing it to final victory.

long live the 50th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live its chairman, comrade mao tsetung exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation

long live the central committee of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought exclamation

CHINA AND ITALY

Eastern Publishing House of Italy Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the eastern publishing house of italy sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 24 expressing the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter, signed by comrade maria regis, reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

july 1 is the date of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the correct and glorious communist party of china. we send you the warmest congratulations of all the comrades and friends of the eastern publishing house.

the 50 years of the communist party of china are 50 years of struggle waged by the chinese communists and the chinese people for national liberation and for establishing and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in your vast and populous country. during the period, you have won a series of great victories ranging from the defeat of the japanese fascists, the overthrow of chiang kai-shek, to the great proletarian cultural revolution. these victories have changed the course of world history. you have made tremendous contributions to the world's proletariat and the oppressed people's cause the world over.

the victory of the chinese revolution and your revolution under the proletarian dictatorship have more and more profoundly demonstrated the correctness of the line carried out by the communist party of china under the guidance of chairman mao. every victory of the chinese people is a result of the concrete application of mao tsetung thought and strengthens confidence and courage of all revolutionary forces.

we are deeply convinced that when the oppressed and exploited masses of all countries can creatively apply mao tsetung thought -- marxism-leninism of our era -- to their specific conditions, imperialism, social-imperialism and all their running dogs will be swept from the globe and socialism will triumph in the whole world.

we join you in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, with the most profound internationalist solidarity and with a redoubled resolve to completely fulfil our tasks together with all other marxist-leninists and the revolutionary forces of italy.

long live the glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the communist party of china exclamation

long live mao tsetung thought -- marxism-leninism of our era exclamation

long live the genuine marxist-leninist parties, revolutionary forces and national liberation forces of the world exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

unite to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation

the eastern publishing house

maria regis

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Kojo Goto and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and comrade yu li-chun met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association, and his wife suzuko goto and the other japanese friends visiting china with them.

the japanese friends present on the occasion were: kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; roichi ando and shiro otsu, permanent directors of the japanese table tennis association; koji

goto's daughter yoshiko goto; and koichi moriyama, kanae yamada and takesato watanabe.

also present were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned tsao cheng, wang kuo-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, tsou po-hsien and liu tsan-yun; and chinese table tennis players and staff members chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, huang shih-ming and chou pin.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of Mongolian Embassy in China Gives Reception Marking 50th Anniversary of Victory of Mongolian People's Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

l. badamragchaa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the mongolian people's republic in china, gave a reception here this afternoon marking the 50th anniversary of the victory of the mongolian people's revolution.

attending were yang chieh, minister of communications, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

heads of diplomatic missions to china of various countries were present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, July 9, 1971)

a chinese table tennis team arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the nigeria table tennis association.

the chinese team led by kuo lien-kang, deputy secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, consists of two women players, liang li-chen and chou pao-chin, and three men players, lu chu-fang, li teh-yang and chen chin-tang, and with li fu-jung as coach.

present at the airport to welcome them were g.o. segum, vice-chairman, a.o. babalola, secretary, of the nigeria table tennis association as well as nigerian table tennis players.

chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in lagos, was also present.

the chinese players are to participate in the second all nigeria table tennis open championships to be held in lagos from july 12 to 17.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Grand Peking Rally Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

ten thousand revolutionary people of peking held a grand rally in the great hall of the people today, warmly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

seated on the rostrum were kim jung rin, head of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee; kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet; members of the delegation: kim chol man, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li pong gil, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. chagang provincial committee; han yong hak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; kim jae pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of korea; and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; as well as mrs. hyun jun keuk and kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

seated on the rostrum were also cambodian, vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms:

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

sone khamvanvongsa, representative of the laotian patriotic front.

leading chinese party and government comrades attended the rally. they were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and yeh chun, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of

the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the magnificent great hall of the people was permeated today with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples. huge portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung side by side on the rostrum, flanked by the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china. big streamers in the hall read: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

at about 4 p.m., comrades kim jung rin and kim man gum and other korean comrades-in-arms entered the hall in the company of the leading chinese party and government comrades. the workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals present all rose to their feet in a prolonged ovation to the envoys of friendship from the fraternal korean people to express their high respect for them.

the rally was declared open by wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. the national anthems of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china were played.

comrade yao wen-yuan and comrade kim jung rin addressed the rally (full texts of their speeches to be released separately). they spoke highly of the new and greater development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples in the past decade. they expressed the iron will and firm determination of the two peoples to carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end.

amid thunderous applause, the rally and the korean party and government delegation exchanged silk banners. the banner presented by the rally to the delegation reads: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" the banner presented by the delegation to the rally reads: "long live the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation"

then the people present shouted slogans: "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation salute the heroic korean people exclamation" "firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation" "firmly support the three indochinese peoples' just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "u.s. imperialism, get out of south korea exclamation get out of taiwan exclamation get out of indochina exclamation get out of asia exclamation get out of all the places subjected to its aggression exclamation" "the korean people's great cause for unification of their fatherland is sure to win exclamation" "the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

the rally ended amid the strains of the "internationale".

the rally was sponsored by the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the rally were personnel accompanying the korean party and government delegation, diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking and korean experts in peking.

present at the rally were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee li chiang, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, shih shao-hua and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, hua lo-keng and meng chi-mao; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, chou hsi-han, wang hsi-ke, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, liu ta-yu, kuo hung-chieh, wang kuo-chuan, tai cheng-yuan, wu yin-hsien, liu chun and wang hsiao-yi; as well as chang yao-liang and yin ming-teh, representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and of family members of c.p.v. martyrs.

Comrade Yao Wen-yüan's Speech at Peking Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade yao wen-yuan at the rally of the people of peking in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance:

respected comrade kim jung rin,

respected comrade kim man gum,

respected comrades on the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrades and friends,

today, we people of the capital are gathered here in this grand rally, warmly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with comrade kim jung rin as its head and comrade kim man gum as its deputy head has come to china on a special trip to join us in celebrating this day of great significance in the annals of the relations between china and korea. on behalf of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i express high respects and warm welcome to our distinguished guests from korea.

ten years ago, during the visit in china of the korean party and government delegation headed by the korean people's

great leader comrade kim il sung, our two countries concluded the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. this treaty has consolidated in legal form the blood-cemented militant friendship between our two peoples and has played, and will continue to play, a most important role in developing in an all-round way the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, in ensuring the common security of the two countries and in defending peace in asia and the world.

china and korea are friendly neighbours as closely related as the lips and teeth, and the chinese and korean peoples are class brothers sharing weal and woe. for a long time our two peoples have always supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialist aggression; we have consistently helped each other and marched forward together in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance fully reflects the aspirations of our two peoples and is in complete accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. in the past ten years, thanks to the solicitous concern of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further strengthened. particularly in the past one year or two, there have been many exchanges of visits between the leaders of our two countries, and there has been an all-round rapid development of the friendly relations, mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries in the political, military, economic, cultural and other fields. the revolutionary friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand tests, and no force on earth can destroy it.

the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was directed against aggression by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. today in the new situation in which u.s. imperialism is resorting to even more sinister and cunning tactics in pushing its policies of aggression and war and is stepping up the revival of japanese militarism, the importance of the treaty has become all the more apparent.

being aggressive by nature, u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat on the korean battlefield; it is still hanging on in the southern part of korea and is energetically fostering the pak jung hi puppet clique, making incessant military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea. it is still forcibly occupying china's sacred territory taiwan province and plotting in a thousand and one ways to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" in a wild attempt to alienate taiwan from china. unable to win in korea, the u.s. aggressors launched a new war of aggression in viet nam and expanded the war to laos and cambodia, but they have ended up in the same disastrous defeat. the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war have met with universal condemnation and resolute opposition by the peoples throughout the world, including the american people. the u.s. aggressors have found themselves heavily besieged by the people of the world.

in order to save itself from its defeat in asia and extricate itself from its awkward predicament in which it is beset with troubles internally and externally, u.s. imperialism has been energetically pushing the so-called

"nixon doctrine" of "using asians to fight asians". u.s. imperialism is stepping up its employment of the japanese reactionaries as its chief accomplice for its aggression in asia in a wild attempt to rig up an aggressive military alliance in asia and the pacific region with the united states as the behind-the-scene boss and japan as the backbone. the japanese monopoly capital has amassed enormous fortune in the wars of aggression against korea and viet nam unleashed by u.s. imperialism, and japan's economy has undergone lopsided development. their wild ambitions for expansion enormously swelling, the japanese reactionaries are attempting to realize its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" with the support of u.s. imperialism. u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries are working hand in glove with each other. the joint communique issued by nixon and eisaku sato in november, 1969 and the indefinite extension of the "japan-u.s. security treaty" announced in june 1970 fully show that a new japan-u.s. military alliance has already taken shape and that although there exist contradictions between u.s. imperialism and the japanese monopoly capital, the japanese reactionaries have fastened themselves obstinately to the u.s. imperialist war chariot of aggression. sato has openly clamoured that korea is "essential to japan's own security", that china's taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan" and that japan will play its "role" in indochina. the japanese reactionaries have kept on clamouring that the area from south korea, taiwan, indochina to the strait of malacca is the "lifeline" of japan; they have even gone so far as to frenziedly clamour that "the meaning of national boundary in the past no longer exists" and that "the scope of japanese defence will expand rapidly". the japanese reactionaries are flagrantly directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the korean, chinese and three indochinese peoples and other asian peoples, thus fully revealing their wild ambitions. this is what we will never tolerate exclamation

since the beginning of this year, u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries and the south korean puppet clique have repeatedly conducted joint military manoeuvres to carry out threats against the korean, chinese and other asian peoples by making a show of force. the military and civilian chieftains of the united states, japan, the pak jung hi puppet clique and the chiang kai-shek puppet clique have exchanged visits frequently in their intensified counter-revolutionary collaboration. in order to realize its wild design for expansion, the reactionary sato government has greatly accelerated its tempo for arms expansion.

just recently, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries concluded the agreement on the so-called "reversion" of okinawa. this is a big swindle perpetrated by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to further strengthen their military collusion, and an important step taken by u.s. imperialism in energetically pushing its "new asia policy" of "using asians to fight asians." in the name of "returning" the "administrative rights" over okinawa, u.s. imperialism is actually turning okinawa into a common military base of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their aggression in asia, and "okinawanizing" the whole of japan. the chinese people are particularly indignant that, in the agreement on the so-called "reversion" of okinawa, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries should have included china's territory tiaoyu and other islands in the scope of "reversion" to japan. nakasone who has just left the office of director-general of

defence agency of the reactionary japanese government even brazenly declared that japan would use military force to "defend" these islands.

the facts show that, obsessed with wild ambitions, japanese militarism which is being revived with the energetic fostering by u.s. imperialism has become a dangerous force of aggression in asia. we must heighten our vigilance and deal with it seriously.

however, the times are different. the asia of today is no longer the asia of the 30s or 40s. gone forever are the days when imperialism could ride roughshod and do whatever it pleased in asia. it is the peoples of asia, and not u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries, that will decide the destiny of asia.

the chinese people have stood up and are advancing in big strides along the broad path of socialism. under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, china has won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the china which used to be poor and backward in the past has now become a socialist state with initial prosperity. particularly through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the political consciousness of our people has been greatly raised, the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated than ever before, a new upsurge is emerging in industrial and agricultural production, and our national defence capabilities have been further strengthened. our people are now carrying out education on ideology and political line, are continuing to carry out the various fighting tasks set forth at the party's ninth national congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth central committee, are grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war and are uniting to win still greater victories.

the democratic people's republic of korea is now more consolidated and powerful than ever before. under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have vigorously unfolded the chollima (winged horse) movement, won brilliant successes in all fields of socialist economic construction and building of national defence and repeatedly smashed the military provocations by the u.s.-pak reactionaries. the democratic people's republic of korea has become a staunch bulwark at the anti-u.s. imperialist front in the east. the consolidation of the socialist system and the victories in socialist construction in the northern part of the republic have inspired the south korean people in their revolutionary struggle and promoted the development of the revolutionary situation in south korea. now the korean people are working hard to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people still greater successes in their revolution and construction. we firmly believe that the 40 million korean people will surely triumph in their just cause of unifying their fatherland.

the three heroic peoples of indochina have grown ever stronger through the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, winning one great victory after another. u.s. imperialism had fancied that by expanding the war it could intimidate the three peoples of indochina. on the contrary, however, it has evoked even stronger resistance from the three indochinese peoples. under the great banner of unity against u.s. imperialism of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos, supporting and assisting each other and fighting valiantly in close coordination, have dealt

heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys on various battlefronts, landing them in an unprecedented predicament. by their great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the three peoples of indochina have set a brilliant example in the world showing that a small nation can defeat a big, a weak nation can defeat a strong, thus immensely inspiring the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. we firmly believe that the three indochinese peoples are sure to win and u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

the situation in asia is excellent. in their common struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, the peoples of korea, viet nam, laos, cambodia and china have further developed their revolutionary friendship and strengthened their militant unity. in the east of asia, a staunch front against u.s. imperialist aggression has come into being and is continuing to develop and grow in strength. it won't do for u.s. imperialism to hang on in asia exclamation if it does not quit itself, it will certainly be driven out by the people of various countries exclamation

the whole international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the whole world is in the revolutionary process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. as the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the asian, african and latin american people's struggle to win national liberation and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty continues to develop in breadth and depth. the revolutionary mass movements in europe, north america and oceania are continuously surging forward wave upon wave, fiercely pounding at the decadent rule of capitalism. the struggle of the american workers, students, black people and other minority nationalities, women and people of various strata against wars of aggression, racial discrimination and the u.s. imperialist reactionary rule is expanding daily and mounting steadily. the japanese people's struggle against the "japan-u.s. security treaty", against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and against the fraud of the "reversion" of okinawa continues to develop vigorously. an increasing number of small and medium countries in various regions of the world are getting united in various forms to oppose resolutely the power politics of the superpowers and to safeguard state sovereignty and national interests. the chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations in the world and firmly support the just struggles waged by the countries and people subjected to aggression, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. we will forever unite with the people of the whole world and fight and win victory together.

comrades and friends,

in the excellent international situation today, we are very glad to celebrate together with our korean comrades-in-arms the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the ten years since the conclusion of the treaty are years in which our two countries have achieved great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and years which have witnessed a new and still greater development in the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, countries and peoples. we are proud to have such a staunch comrade-in-arms

as korea. the chinese and korean peoples are not isolated in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. they have won the sympathy and support of the peoples of asia and the whole world. should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism dare to launch a war of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples, they will surely suffer even more disastrous defeat. as the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has pointed out, "if the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists dare jump into a new adventurous war of aggression, ignoring the lessons of history and the stark reality of today, they will come to a miserable end never to revive."

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

long live the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the korean, vietnamese, laotian, cambodian and chinese peoples exclamation

long live the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation

long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation

Comrade Kim Jung Rin's Speech at Peking Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade kim jung rin at the rally of the people of peking in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected comrades members and alternate members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china,

dear citizens of peking,

first of all, i express profound thanks to you for inviting our delegation to attend the celebrations being held in china marking the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

we are very glad to be able to join our fraternal chinese people in solemnly commemorating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

ten years ago, korea and china signed the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

this treaty reflects the common aspirations of our two peoples for supporting and assisting and cooperating closely

with each other in the struggle for the common cause of opposing u.s.-led imperialism and its lackeys and of building socialism; it is an epoch-making event of tremendous significance to the further development of the traditional friendship and cooperation forged between the korean and chinese peoples in history.

the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which is based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and proletarian internationalism has made and is making great contributions to checking the aggressive activities of u.s.-led imperialism, to defending the security and the revolutionary gains of our two countries and to safeguarding peace in the far east, asia and the whole world.

the korean and chinese peoples have made positive efforts to faithfully fulfil the obligations of alliance as stipulated in the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

it has not only contributed directly to the strengthening of the socialist forces and the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, but also dealt a blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which has bound the korean and chinese peoples together with an inseparable tie of friendship, i am entrusted by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea to extend, in the name of the entire korean people, warm congratulations to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

comrades,

the situation today demands that the korean and chinese peoples unite closely and further uphold unswervingly the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revived japanese militarism fostered by u.s. imperialism and for victories in the cause of socialism.

as our common enemies u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are daily stepping up the policies of aggression and war, the situation in asia remains acute and tense.

nakedly revealing its piratical nature, u.s. imperialism is not only intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, but also carrying out provocations every day in an attempt to unleash a new war of aggression against korea. at the same time it is still occupying taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and conducting incessant aggressive activities against the chinese people.

behind the smokescreen of the deceptive scheme of so-called "reducing the u.s. troops", u.s. imperialism is making fresh war provocations against korea.

since it indulged in its deceptive activities of "reducing the u.s. troops", u.s. imperialism has been making preparations for a new war by strengthening its aggressive

armed forces in south korea and speeding up the "modernization" of the south korean puppet troops at a pace and on a scale never known before.

since the beginning of july, u.s. imperialism has knocked together the u.s. aggressive troops and the south korean puppet troops and formed the so-called "largest combat units" -- the "korean-american combined corps".

stepping up its war preparations, u.s. imperialism has continuously launched armed attacks along the military demarcation line, shooting and shelling at our side, dispatched armed spies and carried out all kinds of hostile provocative activities. all these are aggressive acts deliberately carried out by imperialism as pretexts to instigate a war.

today the intensification of new war provocations by u.s. imperialism in korea is closely linked with its acts of directing the spearhead of aggression against asia, suppressing the ever-expanding people's revolutionary movements, extending the flames of war to the vast areas in asia and stepping up its provocative activities for attacks against socialist countries. now with japanese militarism taking a hand, the danger of a new war in korea created singlehandedly by u.s. imperialism has become all the more serious.

the 40 million korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has taught us, "with the backing of u.s. imperialism, the revived japanese militarism is now overtly stretching out its tentacles of aggression again to korea and other asian countries and recklessly running about to realize its old dream of the so-called 'greater east asia co-prosperity sphere'."

since the publication of the notorious u.s.-japan "joint communique" at the end of 1969, the japanese militarists have been flagrantly engaged in frantic activities and taken an active part in supporting the u.s. imperialist aggressive plan of instigating a new war in korea with south korea as its frontal base and the japanese militarist forces its "shock force", and through this it is vainly attempting to realize its wild ambitions for aggression against korea, china and other parts of asia.

the japanese reactionary ruling clique is now shamelessly clamouring that japan will act as the "leader" in asia. just recently it cried out for a "defence sphere of a radius of 1,000 nautical miles around tokyo".

clinging to its old tactics in committing aggression abroad, japanese militarism is now taking our country as the first target of attack in its aggression abroad.

japanese militarism has already begun entering south korea and it has even worked out an extremely adventurous war plan for its aggression against the democratic people's republic of korea.

the japanese officer groups of the "self-defence forces" crept into south korea in close succession overtly or covertly, continuously hatching war shcemes with the pak jung hi puppet clique.

not long ago, u.s. imperialist fascist war-monger vice-president agnew and chieftain of japanese militarism sato crept into south korea simultaneously to engineer secret

schemes with the pak jung hi puppet clique with the aim of completing the preparations for joint operations by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the south korean puppet clique so as to realize concretely their vicious plot of directly introducing armed forces of japanese "self-defence forces" into south korea.

shielded by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism has brazenly rigged up a so-called "liaison committee" of japan, south korea and taiwan, intensifying their aggressive activities not only against korea but also against china, and they even called china's mainland their "lost land" and "homeland".

the so-called "agreement on the reversion of okinawa" manufactured by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries last june nakedly exposes the fact that u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are intensifying their military collusion against the korean and chinese peoples and the revolutionary forces in asia.

through the "agreement on the reversion of okinawa", u.s. imperialism and the japanese sato government have turned japan proper into a u.s. imperialist base for nuclear attacks like okinawa, thus flagrantly opening the path for japanese militarism to carry out military aggression against asia. this has also fully exposed their attempt to swallow up the tiaoyu and other islands, the sacred and inviolable territory of the people's republic of china.

all these facts clearly show that in order to invade korea, china and the rest of asia, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are intensifying their reactionary collusion and that japanese militarism is attempting to embark on the road of military aggression in an even more flagrant way.

the present situation is indeed similar to that in late 19th century when japanese militarism sent out large numbers of its aggressive armed forces for armed aggression against and intervention of korea and china under the pretext of suppressing the korean peasant armed uprisings.

we firmly condemn the aggressive collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, which gravely menaces the peace in asia and the world, and their scheme to launch a new war.

at the same time, we warn them in all seriousness: history will never retrogress; the foolish acts of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism will only accelerate their extinction.

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries should soberly recognize that the korea of today is not what it was yesterday; the china of today is not what it was yesterday; nor is asia today what it was yesterday.

the brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people in their revolution and construction are great contributions to the all-round strengthening of the might of socialism and the expanding of the revolutionary forces in asia and the world.

not long ago, we solemnly commemorated the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party together with our fraternal chinese people.

in the past 50 years, the chinese communist party founded by comrade mao tsetung has traversed a course of arduous and glorious struggles. under the banner of marxism-leninism, it has defeated the reactionary forces at home and the aggressors from abroad and won the victory of the people's revolution and is building socialism.

the victory of the chinese people's revolution scored under the wise leadership of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party and the founding of the people's republic of china mark a fundamental turning point in the life of the chinese people and are a historic event which has dealt heavy blows at world imperialism and changed the international balance of forces decisively in favour of revolution and socialism.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have courageously surmounted numerous obstacles and difficulties and forcefully pushed forward their socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning a poor and backward country into a powerful socialist state.

particularly, the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered the revisionist design for capitalist restoration, further consolidated the revolutionary positions, brought about a completely new outlook to their country and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the great chinese people have also made tremendous achievements in developing science and technology and in strengthening defence capabilities. china has successfully conducted nuclear tests and launched man-made earth satellites. these are tremendous victories scored by the chinese people in their struggle for strengthening and developing advanced sciences and technology and national defence capabilities; they have dealt a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism, which is pursuing a policy of nuclear blackmail and strength, and constituted an inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world.

armed with mao tsetung thought and further tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people, united closely around the chinese communist party with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader and, guided by the call of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war", are now accelerating the building of socialism and further strengthening their defence capabilities so as to brilliantly fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and thoroughly wipe out u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

standing rock-firm, the people's republic of china and the 700 million chinese people have become a staunch bulwark in asia in the struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism and a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force; the international status and prestige of the people's republic of china is rising daily. an increasing number of countries in the world recognize the people's republic of china as the sole legal state of the chinese people and are establishing state relations with her.

whatever plots and schemes the u.s. and japanese reactionaries may resort to, they cannot shake the firm determination of the fraternal chinese people to liberate taiwan nor can they block the chinese people's road of advance

the korean people firmly condemn the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists for their plots of aggression against the people's republic of china, and fully support the fraternal chinese people in their just struggle to liberate taiwan province, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

we warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on their achievements in the struggle to enhance their national economic strength and defence capabilities and sincerely wish them new and still greater achievements in the future struggle.

under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have remarkably implemented the party's idea of juche and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields and brilliantly accomplished the historical task of socialist industrialization, thus turning the former colonial agricultural country which lagged far behind in modern technology and civilization into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture.

acting upon the grand programme of the six-year plan formulated at the party's fifth congress, our people are united closely, with one mind and one will, around the party's central committee headed by our great leader comrade kim il sung, are consolidating and developing the gains of socialist industrialization and unfolding in a big way the three major tasks of technical revolution to free the working people from heavy manual labour, further developing and invigorating the socialist national culture, promoting energetically the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and bringing about a revolutionary high tide on all fronts so as to make the northern part of the republic, the revolutionary base of the country, firm as a rock and to bring about the complete victory of socialism and the unification of the fatherland at an early date.

we are promoting economic construction and the building of national defence with all our efforts so that we will be able at all times to thoroughly defeat the imperialist armed invasion and are further consolidating the national defence system of the entire people with the people's army as the core.

today, inspired by the successes and struggle of the people in the northern part of the republic, the south korean people are waging a heroic struggle against the u.s. imperialist war activities and the japanese militarist scheme of new aggression as well as the traitorous activities of the pak jung hi puppet clique and for political freedom, democratic rights and the unification of the fatherland.

the south korean people's opposition to the military fascist terror and suppression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and their demand to realize exchanges between the north and the south and the peaceful unification of the fatherland is rising daily; their mass struggle is mounting steadily.

no force on earth can stop the struggle of the young students and patriotic people going on in south korea.

all the patriotic forces in the southern and northern parts of korea must join hands closely to wage a nation-wide common struggle and drive the u.s. aggressor troops out of south korea, smash the scheming activities carried out by japanese militarism in collusion with u.s. imperialism for fresh aggression, overthrow the pak jung hi puppet clique, a dual lackey of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and realize the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland.

comrades,

korea and china are close neighbours on the banks of the same river. the korean and chinese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers who have waged protracted common struggles against foreign imperialist forces of aggression.

the korean and chinese communists and patriotic people once took up arms and fought together against their common enemy japanese imperialism.

in the glorious years of the armed resistance to the japanese aggression organized and led by our people's great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean communists and revolutionary people went through thick and thin together with the fraternal chinese people in the common fight against the japanese bandits and won the victory.

during the korean people's fatherland liberation war against the u.s. aggressors, the fraternal chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and holding high the banner of "resisting u.s. imperialism and aiding korea", sent the volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to the korean battlefront and supported our people's struggle with blood.

after the war, when our people were engaged in the struggle to rebuild cities and villages on the ruins, the fraternal chinese people rendered sincere assistance to our people in the struggle.

the fraternal chinese people have all along given our people sincere internationalist assistance in our struggle to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and to build a new society. today they are actively supporting our people in the struggle to drive the u.s. aggressor troops out of south korea and to realize the independent unification of the fatherland. entrusted by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, i take this opportunity to express, in the name of the entire korean people, deep gratitude to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people for all this.

the korean communists and people left their precious blood and footprints during struggle on china's mountains, rivers and plains, likewise, the fighters of the chinese people's volunteers left their blood and the brilliant deeds of courageous struggle everywhere in our country.

the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china has further consolidated the blood-cemented unbreakable friendship and unity between our two peoples.

the friendship between the korean and chinese peoples is one between revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting for a common cause under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

this friendship of ours is personally forged and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. such friendship remains evergreen; no force on earth can destroy it.

comrades,

the entire international situation today continues to develop in a direction favourable to socialism and revolution and unfavourable to imperialism and reactionaries.

imperialism and all reactionaries are doomed to thorough extinction; and the people's cause for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will finally triumph.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung says: "riding roughshod everywhere, u.s. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself."

the people of our country regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to maintain unity with all the countries and people who are fighting against u.s. imperialism and to give active support to the struggles in all forms against u.s. imperialism.

the korean people firmly support the fraternal vietnamese people in their valiant war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and hold that the viet nam question must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution and the eight-point clarifications put forward by the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and on the basis of the recent seven-point new proposal based on the above.

the korean people actively support the laotian people in their struggle against the armed intervention by the u.s. imperialist aggressors and for winning freedom and independence and hold that the laotian question should be settled on the basis of the five-point political solution of the laotian patriotic front and its proposal of april 27, 1971.

the korean people fully support the just stand expounded by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk in his five-point statement of march 23, 1970 and continue to give active support to the cambodian people in their just struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism, overthrow the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique and to save the nation.

the korean people actively support the japanese people and other asian peoples in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and its revival of japanese militarism.

the korean people actively support the arab peoples in their armed struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism and the israeli aggressors and to safeguard national independence and territorial integrity and support the palestinian people in their armed struggle for the liberation and independence of their motherland.

the korean people resolutely support the asian, african and latin american peoples and the people throughout the world in their revolutionary struggle to oppose u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism, to win freedom and liberation and to consolidate national independence.

holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. imperialist struggles, the korean people will, as always, make every effort to strengthen and develop the militant friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against the policies of aggression and war of u.s.-led imperialism, and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation

long live the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation

long live the 40 million korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation

long live the ever-victorious banner of marxism-leninism exclamation

CPC Central Committee and State Council Give Grand Banquet to Warmly Celebrate 10th Anniversary of Signing of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and Warmly Welcome Party and Government Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance and to warmly welcome all the comrades-in-arms on the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending the banquet were kim jung rin, head, and kim man gum, deputy head, of the korean party and government delegation, and members of the delegation kim chol man, li bong gil, han yong hak, kim gil hyon, kim jae bong and hyun jun keuk; personnel accompanying the delegation; madame hyun jun keuk, wife of the korean ambassador to china; diplomatic officials of the embassy; and the sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee. they were invited to attend the banquet and join the chinese comrades-in-arms in celebrating the festival of unity in struggle of the people of china and korea.

among the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms attending the banquet were:

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth, and general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

sone khamvanvongsa, representative of the laotian patriotic front.

leading comrades of the chinese party and government attending the banquet were chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso, chi teng-kuei and kuo mo-jo.

huge portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. flanking the portraits were the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

comrade huang yung-sheng and comrade kim jung rin made warm speeches (to be released in full separately) at the banquet which were warmly applauded. after their speeches, the band played the anthems of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. amid strains of korean, vietnamese, laotian, cambodian and chinese songs played by the band, hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts, sincerely wishing the blood-cemented militant friendship between the people of china and korea be constantly consolidated and grow in the struggle against the common enemy the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and warmly greeting the great victories won by the three indochinese peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

attending the banquet were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee li chiang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, tsao li-huai, shih shao-hua and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, hua lo-keng and meng chi-mao; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, chai cheng-wen, wang an-chu, cheng yi-shan, chen mu-hua, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, sun hsiao-feng, li ching-chuan, wu yin-hsien, wang kuo-chuan, ma jen-hui and tai cheng-yuan; representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers and families of c.p.v. martyrs chang yao-liang, liu ching-yuan, yin ming-teh, yang chun-jung and meng shu-chen; and representatives of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade huang yung-sheng at the banquet given by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance and in honour of the korean party and government delegation:

respected comrade kim jung rin,

respected comrade kim man gum,

dear comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

comrades and friends,

we are very glad that the korean party and government delegation with comrade kim jung rin as its head and comrade kim man gum as its deputy head has come to china on a special trip to attend the celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, giving us the opportunity to gather joyously on this festive occasion with our korean comrades-in-arms who have come from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i extend festive greetings to the korean workers' party and the korean government and people and warm welcome to the korean party and government delegation.

july 11th is a day well worth celebrating. on this day ten years ago, china and korea signed the treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance. the conclusion of this treaty is the concentrated expression of the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples cemented with blood in their long struggles against the common enemies and is the milestone marking a new historical stage in the fraternal relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between china and korea. the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung pointed out: "in the struggle for their common great cause, the korean and chinese peoples, out of the desire to march forward together to the end, have closely formed an invincible alliance." the history over the past ten years has proved that the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance was most timely and necessary. it has played a very important role in further enhancing the militant friendship between the two peoples, strengthening the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and ensuring the security of the two peoples, and its great might has become increasingly apparent. it is of great significance that our two parties and governments have sent their respective party and government delegations to join the two peoples in celebrating in a grand way the anniversary day of the conclusion of the treaty.

today, we note with pleasure that the chinese and korean peoples are united ever more closely in the struggle against their common enemies and that our two countries are cooperating more closely in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence. the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china are

more powerful than ever before. having victoriously fulfilled the seven-year plan for building socialism, the korean people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, relying on their own efforts and working hard for the prosperity of their country, are now striving with mounting vigour and soaring enthusiasm for the accomplishment of the various fighting tasks set forth at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party and for the successful fulfilment of the new six-year plan. the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland has enjoyed extensive solidarity and support from the revolutionary people in asia and the whole world. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people, in response to the great call of chairman mao, are actively carrying out the line laid down at the party's ninth national congress, "unite to win still greater victories", bringing about a continued new high tide in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" and advancing steadily along the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. the continuous growth in the strength of china and korea and the further enhancement of our friendly relations and co-operation are a great inspiration to the revolutionary struggle of the asian peoples and a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

at present, the international situation is excellent. in asia the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing victoriously. the revolutionary armed struggles of the southeast asian peoples are expanding daily. the japanese and other asian peoples' patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism is mounting with each passing day. under the heavy blows of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, u.s. imperialism, beset with numerous difficulties and riddled with crises, has found itself in a most awkward predicament. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." not reconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism is hastily employing japanese militarism as its chief accomplice in pushing its "new asia policy" and the "nixon doctrine". obsessed with wild ambitions, the japanese reactionaries, while feverishly creating public opinion for militarism and accelerating arms expansion, are energetically carrying out expansion overseas, successively sending their men to south korea, taiwan and other places for scheming activities. recently, u.s. vice-president spiro agnew and japanese prime minister eisaku sato flagrantly went to seoul to hatch new schemes of aggression together with such u.s. imperialist lackeys as the south korean puppets, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the south vietnamese puppets. however, their various perverse acts will only arouse still stronger opposition from the korean, chinese and other asian peoples including the japanese people and will definitely bring them no better result than an accelerated extinction.

china and korea are linked by mountains and rivers and are as closely related as the lips and teeth; the two peoples have fully realized through their long common struggles that china and korea share the weal and woe with their security closely interrelated. historical experience has proved that when the enemy invades china, it invariably invades korea first and that when it invades korea, it invariably further invades china. such was the path taken by japanese imperialism in the past

and such was also the path taken by u.s. imperialism when it launched its war of aggression against korea 21 years ago in a vain attempt to swallow up korea and attack china. in order to oppose aggression by their common enemies, the chinese and korean peoples have gone through thick and thin together and shared weal and woe and forged a militant friendship with blood. such friendship and unity based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism provide powerful strength and a sure guarantee for our two peoples to defeat our common enemies. by relying on this united strength, our two peoples defeated the japanese aggressors and the u.s. aggressors in the past. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are now reviving japanese militarism and intensifying their military collusion in a wild attempt to take the old path of aggression against korea and china. however, gone forever are the days when they could ride roughshod and do whatever they pleased. today as china and korea are more powerful and the two peoples are united still more closely, it can be said with certainty that should they, blinded by their lust for gain and forgetting themselves, dare to launch a new war of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples, they will only suffer an even more disastrous defeat.

now i propose a toast

in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance,

to the continuous consolidation and development of the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade kim jung rin and comrade kim man gum,

to the health of all the comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

to the health of the distinguished guests of the royal government of national union of cambodia, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the laotian patriotic front,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here

exclamation

Comrade Kim Jung Rin's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade kim jung rin, head of the korean party and government delegation, at the banquet given by the c.p.c. central committee and the state council in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance and in honour of the korean party and government delegation:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected comrade huang yung-sheng,

dear comrades and friends,

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, you have cordially invited the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and are holding this grand banquet to kindly entertain us. for this, i express deep gratitude to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

at the same time, on this occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty, i take the opportunity to convey the warm congratulations and militant greetings of the central committee of the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance is an epoch-making event, which has further consolidated the militant friendship cemented with blood between our two peoples in the common struggle for the victory of the great cause of winning freedom and liberation and of socialism and has brought it to a higher stage.

in the past ten years, this treaty has made outstanding contributions to the protection of the security and socialist gains of the two countries from the infringement of u.s.-led imperialism and to the defence of peace in asia and the world.

with an inseparable tie of militant friendship, this treaty has even more closely bound together the korean and chinese peoples who have all along fought shoulder to shoulder as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers. it has shown more and more clearly its great vitality in the present situation in asia in which u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, working hand in glove, are intensifying their scheming activities of aggression and war on an unprecedented scale.

our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung teaches us:

"the asian peoples and the world progressive peoples are confronted today with a very urgent task to struggle against the revival of japanese militarism while frustrating the aggression of u.s. imperialism."

directing the spearhead of its aggression against asia, u.s. imperialism is carrying out vicious scheming activities

in a vain attempt to strangle the revolutionary forces of this region. under the signboard of the "nixon doctrine", it is wildly attempting to employ the revived japanese militarism as its "shock force" and knock together its puppets and vassal states in asia with japanese militarism as the backbone, so as to easily realize its aim of aggression by mainly adopting the method of "using asians to fight asians".

japanese militarism is working actively for this ferocious u.s. imperialist policy of aggression, vainly attempting to realize its old dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" in return. it has gone to the length of claiming that south korea is its "lifeline" and that "taiwan is a most important factor for the security of japan", thus more and more openly revealing its ambition for aggression against korea, china and other asian countries.

however, whatever plots and schemes u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism may resort to, they cannot stop the raging revolutionary storm in asia and can never realize their aggressive designs.

the korea of today is not what it was yesterday; the china of today is not what it was yesterday; nor is asia today what it was yesterday.

under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese people, continuing to persist in the proletarian revolutionary line and holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, have carried out powerful struggles, thus brilliantly accomplishing the great historic cause of turning the old china into an advanced and strong socialist new china.

further tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution in recent years, the 700 million chinese people stand rock-firm as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia and the international status and prestige of the people's republic of china have been unprecedentedly enhanced.

the korean people regard all the achievements of the chinese people in their revolution and construction as their own achievements and heartily rejoice over them and express warm congratulations.

we sincerely wish that the fraternal chinese people, united still more closely around the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader and carrying out the various fighting tasks set forth at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, score new successes in implementing the principle, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and in their struggle of further strengthening their national economy and defence capabilities.

comrades and friends,

today, under the wise leadership of the 40 million korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have brilliantly accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization, turning the backward korea into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture and making the northern part, the revolutionary base of the country, as firm and consolidated as a rock.

at present, actively carrying out the programmatic tasks put forward by comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress

of the korean workers' party which was of historic significance, our people are bringing about a new revolutionary great high tide on all the fronts of socialist construction for the early attainment of the complete victory of socialism and the great cause of the unification of the fatherland; in particular, in face of the intensified aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, our people are making full preparations, building our people's army into an invincible revolutionary armed force, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an unconquerable bulwark, so as to smash any aggression by the enemies.

the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china which are advancing shoulder to shoulder in the awakened new socialist east are staunch bulwarks for checking the imperialist aggressive forces led by u.s. imperialism and for ensuring peace and the security of the people.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung once pointed out: "in the course of the just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have cemented in blood their comrade-in-arms."

korea and china are neighbours on the banks of the same river and our two peoples have fought together in protracted struggles against the common enemies.

during the period of the armed struggle against japanese aggression, the korean communists and patriotic people not only fought for the freedom and liberation of their own fatherland but also rendered active assistance to the great revolutionary cause of the fraternal chinese people.

during the korean war, the fraternal chinese people sent their volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters who assisted our people with blood in our struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors; and during the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction, they also gave us tremendous assistance. during korea's fatherland liberation war and in the difficult years of post-war rehabilitation and construction, the fraternal chinese people rendered us lofty internationalist assistance, and today they are still giving active support to and expressing solidarity with our people in our struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

i would like to take this opportunity to express profound thanks to the fraternal chinese people for this.

today, u.s. imperialism and the revived japanese militarism are flagrantly pursuing the policies of aggression and war. in these circumstances, the korean and chinese parties, governments and peoples will remain loyal to the revolutionary comradeship-in-arms forged over a long period of time under the revolutionary banner of marxism-leninism. they will remain loyal to the obligations of the alliance as stipulated in the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, and will continue to unite closely, be resolute and well-prepared and strive to thoroughly smash any war scheme of the enemies.

it is our firm conviction through practice that so long as we get united and carry out struggles, we are able to defeat any enemy however powerful it may be.

should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism launch a new adventurous war of aggression in disregard of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames kindled by themselves.

in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the korean people will closely unite and advance with all the revolutionary people in asia and make all-out efforts to give active support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

we actively support the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and the revival of japanese militarism; actively support the palestinian and all the other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey the israeli aggressors; actively support the african people in their struggle to fight imperialism, colonialism and racism, to win freedom and liberation and to consolidate national independence; actively support the cuban people in their struggle to build socialism while smashing incessant aggressive and sabotage activities of u.s. imperialism; actively support all the other latin american peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and dictatorial rule; and express their firm solidarity with the peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism.

the people of our country will unite closely with the fraternal chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world to resolutely carry on the struggle to drive out u.s. imperialism from various places in asia, to build an independent and prosperous new asia and to promote world revolution.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples,

to the unity of the revolutionary people of asia and the world,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people's great leader and the korean people's close friend,

to the health of comrade lin piao,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade huang yung-sheng,

to the health of guests from the royal government of national union of cambodia, the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the laotian patriotic front,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of the comrades and friends present here

exclamation

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its head and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head arrived in pyongyang this morning by special plane.

the chinese party and government delegation has come here to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance at the invitation of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

members of the delegation are: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k.

welcoming the chinese party and government delegation at the airport were kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and first vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k.; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party.

also present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim yong nam, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; major general pak jung guk, deputy-chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim gwan soo, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; chon chang chol, chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea; li rim su, chairman of the central committee of the agricultural working people's union of korea; kim jong suk, vice-chairman of the central committee of the socialist

working youth league of korea; li jong sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union; pang gi yong, vice-minister of foreign trade; li jin su, first vice-minister of public security; as well as high-ranking officers of the korean people's army and responsible members of the departments concerned and mass organizations of korea.

today the pyongyang airport is in festive garb and filled with the warm atmosphere of unity in struggle of the korean and chinese people. at the centre of the airport stood a huge portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a huge portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. large streamers at the airport read, "warm welcome to the chinese party and government delegation led by comrade li hsien-nien exclamation" "strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle exclamation" "long live the blood-sealed militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation" and "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

braving the rain thousands of people gathered at the airport to welcome the chinese comrades-in-arms.

as the members of the chinese party and government delegation alighted from the special plane, kim il, pak sung chul, o jin u, so chol, yang hyong sop and other comrades stepped forward and shook hands warmly with comrades li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng and all other members of the delegation, extending warm welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms. a group of children in the colourful national costumes presented the delegation with bouquets.

accompanied by the leading party and government comrades of korea, comrades li hsien-nien and li teh-sheng met cordially with the ministers of the korean cabinet, high-ranking officers of the korean people's army, and representatives of departments concerned and mass organizations who came to the airport to welcome the delegation.

then members of the chinese party and government delegation walked round the airfield as the welcomers waving the korean and chinese national flags and flowers, gave loud cheers and warmly welcomed the chinese party and government delegation. they wished continuous consolidation and growth to the revolutionary friendship of the korean and chinese people forged in the struggle against the common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

also present at the airport to welcome the chinese party and government delegation were: li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea and the entire staff of the chinese embassy; representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission; and representatives of chinese engineers and technicians.

present also were le dong, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to korea; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea; and ho cong cau, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in korea.

Comrade Kim Il's Speech at Banquet Held by Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, Korean Government

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

comrade kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the korean cabinet, made a speech at the banquet this evening held by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the korean government in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. full text of the speech reads:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrades of the party and government delegation of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades,

today, we are exceedingly joyful as we are getting together happily with the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation headed by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

in greeting this day of far-reaching significance, i extend, first of all, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the republic and the entire korean people, warm militant regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the entire chinese people, and express warm welcome to the chinese party and government delegation visiting our country.

the present visit of the chinese party and government delegation to our country specially for celebrating together with our people the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance demonstrates clearly once again the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries.

the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is an event of epoch-making significance. it further consolidated and developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

in the past ten years, this treaty has made tremendous contributions to smashing the conspiratorial activities of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, defending the security and the fruits of victory of the revolution of the two countries and safeguarding peace in asia and the world.

comrades exclamation

for a long time the peoples of korea and china have been waging joint struggles shoulder to shoulder under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism against our common enemy.

during the period of the anti-japanese armed struggle led and organized by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the korean communists and patriotic people waged a struggle for the freedom and independence of their own fatherland, while actively helping the chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

during the most difficult time in our people's fatherland liberation war against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the fraternal chinese people, loyal to the teachings of their respected and beloved leader comrade mao tsetung, sent here volunteers comprising their own fine sons and daughters to help us at the cost of their blood; in the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction, they have also given us sincere and great assistance.

founded on such a militant friendship forged between our two peoples fighting in the same trench and sharing the same fate, the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is of still greater significance now when u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism reviving under its aegis are concocting in collusion more and more bare-faced aggressive schemes against asia.

at present, u.s. imperialism is directing its spearhead of aggression against asia and struggling in a frantic attempt to realize its aggressive ambitions by mobilizing japanese militarism and other vassal states and puppets in asia and resorting mainly to the method of "using asians to fight asians". meanwhile, japanese militarism is eager for action in an attempt to realize its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" by making use of the situation. all events, from the so-called u.s.-japan "joint communique" of 1969 to the u.s.-japan okinawa "reversion" agreement made public recently, indicate clearly that the vicious scheming by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism with the aim to commit joint aggression against korea and china is being carried out at a greatly-accelerated speed.

however, should the u.s. and japanese aggressors dare to act recklessly and embark on the road of new adventures without taking heed to the lessons in the past and the reality today, then they will inevitably meet with disastrous destruction.

comrade kim il sung has pointed out: "none of the people of the new socialist east who have grown to be a great revolutionary force of our era against imperialism and colonialism and other awakened asian people will look on with folded arms at the dangerous situation obtaining now."

the people's republic of china under the brilliant leadership of the communist party of china which has a history of 50 years' protracted and glorious struggle is standing erect in asia today as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia, and its might is increasing day by day.

since the victory of revolution, the chinese people, holding high the banner of self-reliance and through arduous struggle, have attained tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and accomplished the great deed of giving china a new outlook completely different from the old.

having been further tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people are more closely united around the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its head and comrade lin piao as its deputy head, and they are launching a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle for fulfilling the militant tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the tasks of the first year of the fourth five-year plan.

the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising daily. we hail as our own the brilliant victories and achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people in their revolution and construction and warmly wish them greater achievements in their future struggle.

the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, putting into practice his ideological system of juche, have realized the historic tasks of socialist industrialization in a short period of time, thus turning our once backward country into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture and have built up a powerful nation-wide defence system of the entire people capable of completely smashing any surprise attack of the enemy.

at present, our people, actively following the militant programme put forth by the fifth congress of our party, are further stepping up their great march of chollima so as to firmly consolidate the revolutionary base, the northern half of the republic, and strive for the complete victory of socialism and for the realization of unification of our fatherland.

inspired by the achievements obtained in the northern half of the republic, the south korean people are carrying out more staunchly their struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi pupoet clique.

the korean people, south and north, will smash the enemy's various plots to perpetuate the division of the korean nation through joint struggle of the whole nation, and will surely realize the unification of the fatherland independently.

today, the korean and chinese peoples are carrying out in unison the struggle against the conspiratorial acts of aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and are more closely supporting and cooperating with each other.

taking this opportunity, i extend profound thanks to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the entire fraternal chinese people who have consistently given us sincere internationalist assistance to our people in the struggle for the defence of the freedom and independence of our fatherland and for the building of a new society and who are still actively supporting and backing our people in the struggle for building socialism and for unifying our fatherland.

the militant friendship and brotherly friendly unity between the korean and chinese peoples are personally forged and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, which no force can break.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung has pointed out: "so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to give

up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the korean people."

in the days to come, we will remain loyal to the profound revolutionary friendship formed in history and to the fundamental spirit of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and strengthen with all our efforts our friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people.

our people will hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, hold high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, unite more closely and advance together with the chinese people and all the revolutionary people in asia, and continue to actively support and back the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle of all the progressive people in africa, latin america and the world.

comrades exclamation

i wish the chinese party and government delegation, friendship envoys of the fraternal chinese people, happy and beneficial days during their stay in our country amidst warm welcome and reception by our people, and i propose toasts

to the unbreakable militant friendship and unity cemented in blood by the korean and chinese peoples,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people,

to the health of comrade lin piao,

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien,

to the health of the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation,

to the health of comrade ambassador li yun-chuan,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries,

to the health of comrades and friends present here exclamation

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Banquet Given by Central Committee of Korean Workers' Party and Korean Government

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, head of the chinese party and government delegation, made a speech at the banquet given by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the korean government this evening in celebration of the 10 anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the full text of the speech reads:

respected comrade kim il,

respected comrade pak sung chul,

respected comrade o jin u,

respected comrade so chol,

respected comrade yang hyong sop,

comrades and friends,

the chinese party and government delegation has come to our fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea to pay a friendly visit upon invitation and to join the fraternal korean people in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. upon our arrival in your heroic capital pyongyang, we were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the leading comrades of the korean party and government and the korean people. and now the central committee of the korean workers' party and the korean government are holding this grand banquet for us. this gives us a deep feeling of the profound revolutionary sentiments of the fraternal korean people towards the chinese people. first of all, in the name of the chinese party and government delegation, i, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, express the most cordial greetings and highest respects to the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and to the korean workers' party and the korean government and people.

ten years ago, comrade premier kim il sung visited china at the head of a korean party and government delegation, during which the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded between china and korea. this is an important event in the relations between our two countries, which further consolidated the militant friendship between our two peoples, and a close fraternal political, economic and military alliance was thus formed between our two countries. the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has dealt a heavy blow at the policies of aggression and war pursued by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and is a sure guarantee for the defence of the security of our two peoples. in commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, i, in the name of the chinese party and government delegation, extend the warmest congratulations to the fraternal korean people.

there exists a traditional revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. for half a century and more, our two peoples have always stood together in the struggle against our common enemies. in the long and arduous struggle against japanese imperialist aggression, the people of our two countries, sharing weal and woe and uniting closely in a coordinated fight, jointly defeated the japanese aggressors. when u.s. imperialism unleashed a rabid war of aggression against the korean people, our two peoples again supported and assisted each other, fought shoulder to shoulder and won the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression. the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples is cemented with blood. the common destiny and common struggles have closely bound our two peoples together. as the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung has pointed out, "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny." the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is the concentrated expression of such militant friendship between our two peoples. the practice over a long period in history has shown that the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand tests, and that no force on earth can destroy it.

the ten years since the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have witnessed a tremendous all-round development in the fraternal friendship and friendly cooperation between our two peoples. our two countries have supported and assisted each other and worked together in close coordination in our struggle against the common enemies; we have helped each other and marched forward together in the cause of building socialism. particularly in recent years, the exchange of visits between the leaders of our two countries has made new important contributions to the further strengthening and development of the militant friendship between our two peoples. at present, u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries, working hand in glove, are stepping up their military collusion and the revival of japanese militarism. in face of the new aggression and war threats by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, it is all the more necessary for our two peoples to closely coordinate with and support and assist each other in the common fight against the enemies. in these circumstances, the exchange of party and government delegations between our two countries for the solemn commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is of great significance both to the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between china and korea and to the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the korean people are an industrious, courageous and heroic people. after the victory of the fatherland liberation war, the korean people under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party have persevered in the principles of independence and initiative and self-reliance, surmounted numerous difficulties and won brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in response to the militant call of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the korean people are fighting valiantly to fulfil the new six-year plan for the development of national economy. meanwhile, maintaining a high

revolutionary vigilance and displaying dauntless heroism, the korean people have dealt heavy blows at the frenzied war provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackey the pak jung hi puppet clique. the 40 million korean people are waging indomitable and valiant struggles for the independent unification of their fatherland. all these victories won by the korean people constitute a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese people. the chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal korean people on their tremendous successes. we are convinced that under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party, the korean people will surely win new and still greater victories in their future struggle.

comrades and friends,

at present, the revolutionary situation in asia and the whole world is excellent. in expanding its war of aggression against indochina, u.s. imperialism has been badly battered by the heroic vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples. the nixon government has landed itself in unprecedented difficulties and isolation. in order to save itself from defeat, it is stepping up its employment of the japanese reactionaries. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have already formed a new aggressive military alliance. fostered by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism, obsessed with wild ambitions, is engaged in frantic arms expansion and war preparations and is flagrantly making rabid war clamours, directing its spearhead of aggression against the peoples of korea, china, the three indochinese countries and other asian countries. however, gone forever are the days when imperialism could run roughshod everywhere. in asia today, the people have become more awakened than ever and the revolutionary forces are more powerful than ever before. the struggle of the peoples of korea, china, japan: the three indochinese countries and other asian countries against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism is developing vigorously, and the united front is being daily consolidated and expanded. should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, blinded by their lust for gain, dare to launch again a war of aggression against the peoples of china, korea and other asian countries, they will surely eat the bitter fruit of their own making and suffer a more disastrous defeat.

comrades and friends,

the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean peoples was formed personally by the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung; it has gone through severe tests and is unbreakable. the chinese people will forever follow chairman mao's teaching and firmly unite with the korean people "like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy".

now i propose a toast

to the great friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea,

to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung,

to the health of president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade kim il,

to the health of comrade pak sung chul,

to the health of comrade o jin u,

to the health of comrade so chol,

to the health of comrade yang hyong soo,

to the health of the other party and government leading comrades of korea,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Chinese Friendship Association Greet Korea-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jointly sent a message on july 8 to the central committee of the korea-china friendship association extending warm greetings on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the korea-china friendship association,

pyongyang

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, we extend our warmest greetings and highest respects to your association and to the heroic korean people. china and korea are two neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips to the teeth, and the people of the two countries are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. in the protracted revolutionary struggles for several decades, the people of our two countries have forged unbreakable militant friendship cemented with blood. in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the people of our two countries have always closely cooperated with and supported each other. the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed ten years ago amply embodies such militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two peoples.

the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is fully in accordance with the fundamental interests of the people of china and korea and of the whole world. this treaty is of greater significance particularly today when the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are strengthening military collusion and when the ambitious japanese militarism is intensifying its aggression and expansion abroad. the sino-korean friendship and unity nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao

and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung are a reliable guarantee for us to defeat our common enemies. in the future we shall, as always, make continuous efforts to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the korean people and to steadily strengthen the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean peoples.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely wish the fraternal korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, new and greater victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

the china-korea friendship association,
the chinese people's association
for friendship with
foreign countries

july 8, 1971

Firm Alliance Against Imperialist Aggression

- Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

--Editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

following is the full text of an editorial of july 11 by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "firm alliance against imperialist aggression":

the chinese people together with the fraternal korean people solemnly celebrate today the tenth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in a situation in which the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism waged by the peoples of various asian countries is mounting daily. the korean party and government delegation with comrade kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea as its head, and comrade kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet as its deputy head, has come to our country to take part in the celebrations. the chinese people warmly welcome the delegation.

ten years ago when they were faced with the situation in which u.s. imperialism and its lackeys were frantically carrying out aggressive and war activities in asia, china and korea signed the historic sino-korean treaty of friendship,

cooperation and mutual assistance. the treaty solemnly stipulates that "the contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state. in the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal." the treaty also contains other important articles concerning the further strengthening of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries. this treaty is a great milestone in the history of friendly relations between the two peoples. solidifying in the form of a treaty the revolutionary friendship and militant unity forged in the protracted joint struggle of the chinese and korean peoples, the treaty fully embodies their staunch determination to oppose imperialist aggression, ensure the common security of the two countries and safeguard peace in asia and the world.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

reviewing the history of the common struggles of the chinese and korean peoples, we feel deeply that the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples is long tested and matchlessly precious. for nearly a whole century, the people of our two countries have had similar bitter experiences and have always been waging common struggles against foreign aggression. as soon as japanese militarism started its aggression and expansion abroad from the late 19th century to the early part of the 20th century, china and korea became the immediate victims because it occupied china's territory taiwan and annexed korea. the destinies of the people of china and korea have since been joined together. during japan's occupation of korea, the korean people had time and again staged anti-japanese uprisings, and a korean patriot killed the chieftain of japanese aggressors hirobumi ito which was a blow to the common enemy of the people of the two countries. after japanese imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against china in the 1930's, the chinese and korean peoples fought shoulder to shoulder against the aggressors. the anti-japanese guerrillas organized and led by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, together with the chinese people, resisted and pinned down the japanese aggressors. in the 1950's when u.s. imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against korea and at the same time occupied china's taiwan province, the korean and chinese peoples once again fought side by side and defeated the u.s. aggressors on the korean battlefield. in the long period of struggle, many korean comrades had shed their blood for supporting the chinese revolutionary cause. the chinese people will never forget the support and assistance the korean people have given to them.

u.s. imperialism is now stepping up the pursuance of its policies of aggression and war in asia. it continues to occupy china's territory taiwan and the southern part of korea and persists in expanding its war of aggression in indochina. the nixon administration is doing its utmost to push the so-called "new asia policy" by speeding up its military collusion with the japanese reactionaries and eagerly making use of japanese militarism as a shock force

in the u.s. imperialist aggression against asia. after the automatic extension of the u.s.-japan "security treaty", the united states and japan signed the okinawa "reversion" agreement, thereby further reinforcing the aggressive u.s.-japan military alliance. moreover, u.s. imperialism is also trying to bring japanese military forces into south korea to strengthen the u.s.-japan-pak joint operation system and has even conducted time and again provocative u.s.-japan joint military exercises in the sea east of korea. all this is a serious threat to the security of the people of korea, china and other asian countries.

japanese militarism which is reviving under the aegis of u.s. imperialism is burning with the ambition to renew its fond dream of annexing korea, invading china and dominating asia. while openly declaring that korea is "essential to japan's own security", it minced no word in stating that "if it can be supposed that the self-defence forces will in the seventies conduct operations in a certain place outside japan proper, that place will be korea." the japanese reactionaries have already stretched their claws of aggression into south korea in an attempt to turn it into a dual colony of both the united states and japan. at the same time, the japanese reactionaries have stepped up their penetration into china's territory taiwan politically, militarily and economically, clamouring that taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan", and have flagrantly schemed to extend japan's "air defence identification zone" to china's territory tiaoyu island and the air space near china's coastal areas. this has fully exposed the rabid ambitions of japanese militarism to lay its hands on china's territory. quite obviously, japanese militarism has again embarked on the old path of aggression and expansion and become a dangerous force of war in asia.

therefore, in the present circumstances, it is of major practical significance to further consolidate and strengthen the alliance between china and korea as solidified in the treaty.

precisely as comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out, "the asian peoples and the world progressive peoples are confronted today with a very urgent task to struggle against the revival of japanese militarism while frustrating the aggression of u.s. imperialism."

profound changes have taken place in the situation in asia today. the people's republic of china is growing ever stronger daily. the democratic people's republic of korea has become a stout bulwark standing erect in the front of the anti-imperialist struggle in asia. the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries in indochina has won great world-shaking victories. the struggle of the people of china, korea, viet nam, laos, cambodia, japan and other asian countries against the u.s. aggressors and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is surging ahead with tremendous, irresistible momentum. the revolutionary force of the asian people is more powerful than ever. it will be pure day-dreaming for any superpower or any "economic power" to go on trying to ride roughshod over the asian people at will and turn back the wheel of history. in face of the militant unity of the people of asian countries, any aggressor who should dare to provoke a new war in asia will find nothing but complete failure in store for him.

china and korea are fraternal neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips to the teeth, and their security is inseparable. the relations of all-round mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples have been consolidated and developed steadily in the light of the lofty objectives laid down in the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the chinese people firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we will faithfully fulfil, as in the past, the obligations stipulated in the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and are determined to fight through to the end against the common enemies of our two peoples.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Calls on Korean Party and Government Leading Comrades

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, head, and comrade li teh-sheng, deputy head, of the chinese party and government delegation this afternoon paid a call on leading members of the korean party and government comrades kim il, pak sung chul, o jin u and yang hyong sop.

the comrades-in-arms of korea and china had very cordial and friendly talks.

present on the occasion were korean comrades ho dam and kim yong nam.

members of the chinese party and government delegation comrades keng piao, pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen, han tsung-cheng and li yun-chuan were also present during the visit.

Korean People's Army Officers, Combat Heroes Give Interview to Hsinhua

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

several officers of the heroic korean people's army and combat heroes of the republic gave an interview to hsinhua on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. they talked on the militant friendship cemented with the former chinese people's volunteers in the time of the fatherland liberation war of korea in defeating the u.s. aggressor forces and their lackey troops.

comrade kim sang hoon, colonel of the korean people's army said that in mid-may 1951, his unit and former chinese people's volunteers fighting in coordination broke through the defence line of the u.s.-puppet troops built in difficult terrain at mount solak near the east coast, opening the victorious path of chasing and eliminating the enemy troops fleeing south-ward. he said that this proved that the korean and chinese peoples' forces, though equipped with inferior armament, are ever victorious as they share the same revolutionary aims,

unite as one and fight bravely. any powerful enemy will meet with complete defeat in face of their united strength. he continued that strictly following the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung's teachings, our comrades-in-arms, the former chinese people's volunteers, cherished every hill and water, every blade of grass and tree in korea, put into play the revolutionary heroism of self-sacrifice of huang chi-kuang, the martyr, and fighting together with the korean people's army, defended every inch of the land of korea with blood. their lofty quality of proletarian internationalism has made an unforgettable impression on the korean people.

combat hero of the republic major choe tae ung said that the korean people's army and the former chinese people's volunteers were fighting shoulder to shoulder like one army during their protracted struggle. they carried out sentry duties together, made reconnaissance together and besieged and wiped out the ferocious enemy together. they supported and encouraged each other during the war time, and learn from each other and help each other after the armistice. he said that once in september, 1951 when fighting was most intense on the east front, a reconnaissance group of the former c.p.v. was spotted by the enemy and was in a dangerous situation of being besieged. when a reconnaissance group of the korean people's army found this, it immediately supported the chinese people's volunteers by attacking the enemy's flank and, together with the volunteers, wiped out the enemy. at another time, a reconnaissance group of the korean people's army was attacked by the enemy on their way back after it had accomplished its mission. the former c.p.v. stationed nearby immediately rendered help so that the korean reconnaissance group got out of danger and returned to its camp safely. he said that the cooperation and coordination between the armed forces of the two countries are of long duration and many-sided. once the korean people's army helped the masses to build a school in a mountainous village near sangamryong, but they had many difficulties since they lacked tools and materials. learning this, the c.p.v. stationed there immediately sent axes, saws and timber and many of them went there to work together with the korean comrades day and night. the work originally scheduled to be done for 15 days was accomplished within less than a week.

referring to the source of the militant unity and great friendship between the korean and chinese armed forces, colonel kim sang hoon said: "the militant friendship between korea and china was born in the protracted struggle against their common enemy and continuously consolidated and developed in the arduous revolutionary struggle. as early as in the 1930's, the anti-japanese guerrillas led by the great leader comrade kim il sung fought not only for the recovery of the fatherland but also for assisting the chinese people in their struggle against japanese imperialism. similarly, during our fatherland liberation war, the former chinese people's volunteers helped us with their blood. therefore, our friendship is incomparably sincere and our unity is rock firm. the armed forces of our two countries are like brothers of the same family."

they stressed that at present when the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are stepping up their preparations for a new aggressive war, the peoples and armed forces of korea and china must further strengthen their militant unity.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Visits Peking General Petro-Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim jung rin, member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, as its leader and kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., as its deputy leader this morning visited the peking general petro-chemical works. the delegation was accompanied on its visit by chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of feul and chemical industries. the delegation was accorded a rousing welcome by the workers there.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and korea prevailed at the works today. red flags fluttered and on the factory buildings hung huge streamers reading: "warm welcome to the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation"

when kim jung rin, kim man gum and other distinguished korean guests arrived, they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the works peng shu-chen, lin yuan and chu wen-chun and thousands of workers. the welcoming throng beat drums and cymbals, held the national flags of china and korea, waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express firm support to the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

after comrade chu wen-chun gave an account of the production and construction of the works, the korean comrades went round to see the refining installations and sewage farm of the works.

comrade kim jung rin then conveyed to the workers greetings of the korean working class. he warmly congratulated the workers on the achievements they had made in production and construction by carrying out chairman mao's teachings. he said: "we regard your achievements as our own and rejoice at them."

ma jang ok, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking were with the delegation on the visit.

Liaoning Provincial Friendship Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 10, 1971)

a liaoning provincial friendship delegation with pai chien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, as its leader left the chinese border city of tantung by train this morning for north pyongan province of korea to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance at the invitation of the people's committee of north pyongan province of the democratic people's republic of korea.

members of the delegation are: huang chou-ho, deputy leader of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army and combat hero of the former chinese people's volunteers; yang chien-fa, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; yao chang-lin, standing committee member of the penki iron and steel company; and kao wen-chung, staff member of the foreign affairs group of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; and sui hsu-tung, interpreter of the delegation.

upon its departure from shenyang on july 8, the delegation was seen off at the railway station by vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee chang hai-tang and wei feng-ying and vice-chairmen of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee ling shao-nung and li su-wen.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Visits Korean Industry and Agriculture Exhibition

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 10, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council as its head, and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army as its deputy head, paid a visit this afternoon to the korean industry and agriculture exhibition hall.

accompanying the delegation during the visit were comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the w.p.k.; comrade kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kim yong nam, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other korean comrades.

during the visit, comrade pak sung chul enthusiastically gave explanations of the exhibits in person. the chinese comrades-in-arms felt high admiration for the brilliant achievements scored by the korean people in industrious and agricultural production and in various other fields under the

wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung by bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, independence and initiative, and with chollima heroism.

comrades li hsien-nien and li teh-sheng expressed warm congratulations to the korean comrades and sincerely wished the fraternal korean people greater successes in the future.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh Labor Youth Union and South Vietnam Liberation Youth Delegation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam ho chi minh labour youth union led by nguyen van de, secretary of the central committee of the union, and the south viet nam liberation youth delegation led by ta thi kieu, member of the central executive committee of the south viet nam youth union for liberation and combat heroine of the south viet nam people's liberation army, left peking for home by train this evening. the delegations arrived in peking on july 8 on their way home after attending the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea.

the delegations were seen off at the railway station by leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned yang yu-neng, chang hsiang-shan, li kuei-cheng, huang chun, hung tso-chun, lin hsien-hung and liu kuei-lan, and all members of the chinese youth delegation which attended the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea.

also present was tan phong, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Communist Party Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

comrade amado guerrero, chairman of the communist party of the philippines, on behalf of the central committee of the party, wrote a letter on july 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most heartily greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

we extend most heartily through you the revolutionary greetings of the communist party of the philippines to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and all chinese comrades on the festive occasion of the golden founding anniversary of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china.

under the great and invincible marxist-leninist leadership of chairman mao, the communist party of china has brilliantly completed the new democratic revolution and continued to win victories in the socialist revolution; and has successfully waged the great proletarian cultural revolution to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism in socialist society.

without the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao, the communist party of china would not have won its great revolutionary achievements in class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. without the leadership of the communist party of china, china would have remained a backward and oppressed country under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism.

the communist party of china is the great propagator and implementor of mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of the present era. the consistent advance of the chinese revolution has brought light and happiness not only to the chinese people but also to the people of the world. china has become the bulwark of socialism, ensuring the total collapse of imperialism and the worldwide victory of socialism.

through the communist party of china, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has brilliantly unfolded at a time that modern revisionism centered in the soviet union is trying to mislead and attack the people. it has brought about greater strength and unity at a new and higher stage of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

the fifty-year history of the communist party of china, the party of mao tsetung, provides lessons and principles of universal value to all vanguards of the proletariat. it clearly shows how a vanguard party of the proletariat builds itself, arms itself and fights with the main support of the peasantry and mobilizes the broad masses of the people against imperialism and all its running dogs.

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has victoriously stood the test of struggle against right and "left" opportunist lines. it defeated chen tu-hsiu's opportunist line; the "left" opportunist lines of chu chiu-pai and li li-san; wang ming's first "left" and then right opportunist lines; chang kuo-tao's line of splitting the red army; the right opportunist and anti-party bloc of peng teh-huai, kao kang, jao shi-shih and others; and after long years of struggle, liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the communist party of the philippines emulates the revolutionary experience of the communist party of china. it constantly strives to grasp the teachings of chairman mao. the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in philippine conditions is today the main concern of the communist party of the philippines. only under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can the communist party of the philippines lead the national democratic revolution against u.s. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and step further to socialist revolution.

we wish the communist party of china to win still greater victories in the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and under the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the fraternal bonds of the communist party of china and the communist party of the philippines exclamation

long live great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Group Leader for Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Returns to Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, July 10, 1971)

tsai hsin-teh, leader of the group for the exhibition in romania on china's achievements in socialist construction, returned to peking by plane today.

he was met at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned wang pin, wang wen-lin and lu feng-chun.

iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and octavian gavris, first secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party in Honor of Delegations to Preparatory Meeting of Sponsor Nations of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1971)

salah el-abd, ambassador of the united arab republic to china, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in honour of the sports delegations of the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, mauritius, nepal, the u.a.r. and china to the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

attending the cocktail party were leaders of the sports delegations kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee; koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association; c.h.l. yiptong, representative of the table tennis commission of the mauritius sports association; hemanta rana, member of the nepalese national sports council; yehia abou heif, member of the u.a.r. table tennis federation and member of the african

table tennis federation; and chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation; and the members of the delegations.

also present were:

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, chen chu and ho ying and chinese table tennis players.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Persevering in Democratic Centralism Is Our Party's Excellent Tradition

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1971)

The 1st Regiment of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command is one of the old regiments of the Red Army founded by great leader Chairman Mao during the period of the Autumn Harvest Uprising and personally commanded by Vice Chairman Lin. Since its establishment, this regiment has consistently implemented the Party's democratic centralism formulated by Chairman Mao, so that it has become a glorious tradition in the work of the Party committee, insuring correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Handing Down Glorious Traditions to Future Generations

The Red 1st Regiment fought throughout the length and breadth of the motherland, crossing countless mountains and rivers in its march. The membership of its Party committee has changed time and again, but the glorious tradition of perseveringly practicing democratic centralism in the Party has been handed down from one generation to another.

Members of the Party committee pay particular attention to studying Chairman Mao's theory of Party building and the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party and continuously increase their consciousness in carrying out democratic centralism.

"A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly." After the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of this regiment conscientiously studied the very important speeches made by Chairman Mao during the period of the "9th Congress." They reviewed the history of our Party's struggle, under Chairman Mao's leadership, against the cliques of the three

renegades, namely, Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. With reference to the realities of the struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they saw that all careerists and conspirators, for the purpose of opposing the Party and usurping power, unexceptionally destroyed the Party's democratic centralism, that they, waving the flag of centralism, encouraged slavishness, disseminated the "theory of the docile tool," and smothered the democracy of the proletariat, or putting up the signboard of democracy, advocated anarchism, disseminated the theory of "many centers amounting to no center," and annihilated the centralism of the proletariat. They deeply realized that whether or not the Party's democratic centralism was firmly implemented was always a major problem in the struggle between the two lines within the Party and also a major question as to whether or not the Party would become revisionist and whether or not the political power would change its color.

Citing the regiment Party committee's glorious tradition of resolute observance of democratic centralism and reviewing the fighting course covered by this regiment, members of the committee saw more clearly that each achievement and improvement made by this army unit was inseparable from its implementation of Chairman Mao's line of Party building and observance of the principle of democratic centralism. Under the circumstances of war, they developed democracy within the Party and pooled the wisdom of the masses, winning one battle after another.

During the Long March, the Red 1st Regiment served as a vanguard detachment of the Red Army of the Party Central Committee. After sweeping away the enemies who were holding Anshunch'ang on the south bank of Tatu River, it immediately called a meeting of its Party committee to give extensive play to democracy from the top level to the basic level. It formulated a plan for the campaign of forced crossing of Tatu River and successfully organized 17 brave heroes for the purpose, opening a way for the Red Army to break through the natural barrier.

During the War of Resistance against Japanese aggression, the Japanese bandits frenziedly launched "mopping up" campaigns in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border region. This regiment took up the task of supporting the main force in infiltrating at the rear of the enemy and the task of moving the masses to safety. Under emergency conditions, the regiment Party committee still met to pool the wisdom of all comrades, drawing up a correct decision of dispatching a detachment to tie down the enemy. Acting in accordance with the decision of the regiment Party committee, the 6th squad of the 7th company bravely and skillfully maneuvered the enemy into Ch'ip'ant'o on the Langya Mountains, accomplishing with remarkable results the task assigned by the higher level and writing a world famous heroic epic of the five martyrs who fought the enemy bitterly on the Langya Mountains.

In doing non-combative tasks, members of the Party committee relied on collective leadership to distinguish true Marxism from free Marxism and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the bourgeois reactionary line. In 1964, counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing fanned the evil wind of military competition, frenziedly opposing and violating Chairman Mao's

line of Army building. At that time, some Party committee members wanted to win the championship and suggested giving prominence to military skills. The Party committee called meetings many times to study Chairman Mao's line of Army building and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions about giving prominence to politics, thereby achieving this unified thinking: Firmly take the road indicated by the Kut'ien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission and maintain constancy in three things, that is, in carrying out the mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, in upholding the principle of putting politics in command of military training, and in vigorously grasping living ideas while conducting education to eliminate the bourgeois ideology and promote the proletarian ideology. As a result, the army unit reinforced its revolutionized building.

In that year, the PLA Canton Command emphatically propagandized the experience of this regiment in carrying out the mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This regiment was rated as an advanced unit in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Bringing Up Major Problems for Group Discussion

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All important problems (of course, not the unimportant, trivial problems, or problems whose solution has already been decided after discussion at meetings and needs only be carried out) must be submitted to the committee for discussion, and the committee members present should express their views fully and reach definite decisions which should then be carried out by the members concerned." The Party committee of this regiment perseveringly brings up major problems for group discussion, not fearing differences and reversals but trying to achieve "unified thinking, policy-making, planning, command and action" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In 1968, this regiment was held responsible for the task of construction work. The 7th company and the 8th company were doing tunneling on the same worksite. The 8th company worked quickly and the 7th company slowly. A certain Party committee member held that the 7th company was incompetent technically and suggested relieving the 7th company. Most of the Party committee members were of the opinion that the 7th company had the glorious traditions of the Red Army and had been fairly good in giving prominence to politics, so that they suggested not to jump to any conclusion in assessing this company.

To make clear the reason why the 7th company could not carry out construction work quickly, members of the Party committee came to the site where the 7th company worked, and labored together with the fighters, so as to see how this company worked. The 7th company was not able to make progress at the time because it came to a layer of loose earth where cave-ins were frequent. But in the face of difficulties, the Party branch of the 7th company constantly persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in surmounting difficulties.

One day, a big cave-in occurred on the worksite, leaving a hollow in the open. The fighters displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." They said heroically: "We shall prop it up even if the sky collapses; we shall fill it up if the earth sinks!" They fought arduously and eventually filled up the hollow.

On another occasion, they came to a boulder hanging from the ceiling of the tunnel. Fighter T'an Yun-nien went forward in the face of this danger, putting parcels of explosive in the cracks and eventually removing this dangerous boulder.

These touching deeds educated the Party committee members and, above all, the one who formerly suggested relieving the 7th company. With thinking unified, the regiment Party committee did not relieve the 7th company but on the contrary commended it for its revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win.

"The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs." The practice of struggle made members of the Party committee deeply realize that only when democracy had been fully developed would there be true, correct centralism and that subjectivism and one-sidedness would be inevitable if all questions were decided by an individual. For this reason, they persevered in deciding a problem after group discussion, whether they worked in separate spots or in the same spot.

Last year, one of the Party committee members went to attend a study class held at a higher level. When the Party committee decided a major question, it wrote to him, seeking his opinion. For some time, the Party committee members worked in separate groups in three different spots. When a major question was to be decided, they were summoned together at a meeting; if they could not meet on time, some people would establish communication and pass information around, so as to gather together the ideas of all Party committee members. This insured better implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his various directives and policies in the army unit.

Pooling the Wisdom of the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the regiment Party committee, when deciding a major problem, pays close attention to going into realities, investigating conditions and extensively seeking the opinion of the masses. When summing up its work, it arouses the masses, summons together the comrades at the higher levels and the lower levels and pools the wisdom of the masses. It also asks the basic-level cadres and the fighters to attend its meetings, or holds its meetings in the company units, so as to constantly maintain close ties with the masses and to uphold the leadership method of "from the masses, to the masses."

In the second half of last year, when analyzing the situation of the movement of creating four-good companies, the regiment Party committee discovered that some of its members could not correctly handle the relationship between the whole and the part and one-sidedly stressed what they had been assigned and that some others could not handle correctly the relationship between politics and work and often failed to put politics as the "commander" and the "leader." Bearing these problems in mind, its leaders went to the 2nd company to carry out study and practice with the cadres and fighters and got together with them to sum up the experience of using the first of the four requirements for a four-good company to lead the other three requirements.

This company met a few living ideas in the course of swimming training: Some people feared drowning in the course of swimming training and dared not carry out swimming training seriously; some others suggested giving prominence to swimming training and putting aside all other work; still some others thought that division of work meant severance of relations. In view of these problems, the Party branch aroused the masses to fix the orientation by means of the two "Resolutions" and to fight against self-interests by means of the "three constantly read articles," thereby unifying thinking, correctly handling the relationship between the first and the other three of the four requirements for a four-good company, and making new developments of the movement for creating four-good companies.

The 2nd company's experience greatly enlightened the Party committee members. They promptly summed up and popularized this experience. The whole regiment made a new leap forward in creating four-good companies. The movement of creating four-good companies took on a new outlook.

Great teacher Lenin pointed out: "The Party we need should be one which really maintains constant contact with the masses and is good in leading the masses." In the course of maintaining close contact with the masses, the Party committee of this regiment learned deeply: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line speaks for the fundamental interests of the masses. The masses keep most closely to and understand most deeply Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The truth is often with the masses. We often are no better than the masses in study. Only by persevering in the viewpoint of attaching primary importance to practice and by "persevering in the mass line, discussing things with the masses and being their pupils" can we continuously wash away idealism in our minds and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way.

Continuously Transforming World Outlook

In the course of practice, the Party committee of this regiment has also realized deeply that the course of carrying out democratic centralism is the course of actively launching ideological struggle within the Party and conscientiously remolding the world outlook. It actively carries out ideological struggle against the incorrect ideas in the mind of its members, thus insuring correct development of democracy and achieving correct centralism.

The regiment Party committee once decided to assign a task to the 75th artillery company. When this company was carrying out this task, one of the standing committee members, without consulting other standing committee members, charged this company with another task, thus decentralizing the forces of this company and hindering accomplishment of the original task. Upon discovering this problem, the standing committee immediately organized all its members to give this comrade sincere help and to get together with him to sum up experience. This comrade also fought against self-interests and repudiated revisionism consciously and paid attention to righting the relationship between the individual and the organization. Later, when he led a company to carry out a task by itself, he constantly and actively reported everything to the standing committee, readily sought advice when he met a major problem, and showed respect for the collective leadership of the Party committee, thereby insuring perfect accomplishment of this task.

Chairman Mao points out: "There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party organization in the Fourth Red Army which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line." The Party committee members have learned this more and more deeply from practice: The bourgeois world outlook is the ideological cause of deviation from democratic centralism, while arrogance and complacency are a serious hindrance to the practice of democratic centralism. If one is arrogant and complacent, one does not study hard but feels content when he has acquired half-baked knowledge. Ideologically, he thinks "it must be so because it seems so to me" and proceeds from narrow empiricism. In work, he pays attention to a single aspect and lacks an over-all point of view. In work style, he alone does the talking and refuses to listen to the opinions of the masses.

Since last year, the regiment Party committee has regarded the fight against arrogance and the breaking down of complacency as the principal content of increasing the consciousness in the line struggle and strengthening the building of the Party committee. Its members constantly keep the problems in mind while conscientiously reading books by Marx and Lenin, studying Chairman Mao's works and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. As soon as arrogance and complacency show themselves, they actively launch an ideological struggle, so as to continuously overcome interferences caused by the bourgeois ideology, to increase the proletarian Party spirit and to strengthen unity within the Party committee. Members of the Party committee pay attention to the principle when handling major problems and uphold a good style when handling minor problems. They seriously grasp problems of the line and do not get involved with the non-principle problems. There is created in the Party committee "a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness."

- Joint reporting group of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command

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Several Points of Understanding in Carrying Out Democratic Centralism

by

Su Chien (苏 践), Secretary of Party Branch of the Postal Bureau of Lunghai Hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1971)

After its establishment, our Party branch has met with some problems in carrying out democratic centralism. These problems often concern me as secretary of the Party branch. I have come to realize that the democratic style of the secretary is important if democratic centralism is to be carried out well.

At meetings of the Party branch committee to discuss its work not long after the Party branch was established, I often heard comrades say: "All you need to do is give us the signal and we will act accordingly. Everything will be all right." At first, I one-sidedly thought that this showed the comrades' respect for and trust in me. Later, after studying Chairman Mao's works, including "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas of the Party," I began to understand. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In a meeting, those present should be given every possible chance to air their views." When my committee members did not show their opinion, it did not mean they had no opinion. It meant mainly that my democratic style was questionable. At meetings, I always did most of the talking and seldom let others speak, so that the democratic atmosphere was not strong and only what I said counted. If this defect was not overcome, the Party's system of democratic centralism would be weakened and violated.

With improved understanding, I organized the Party branch committee to study the regulations about the "organizational principle of the Party" as laid down in the new Party Constitution and to hold discussion with reference to the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party. The committee members came to realize that to uphold the democratic centralism resolutely was an important part of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building. I got together with them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of docile tool" and "theory that the masses are backward." We also imposed stern demands on ourselves regarding the democratic style. We required ourselves to issue a "notice to reassure the public" before a meeting. In this way, when the Party branch committee called a meeting to discuss problems, every member could unlock their minds and air their views. There began to emerge a lively situation in which both centralism and democracy played a part.

In doing our work, I sometimes met with such a situation: I and most comrades had the same views, but some others held different views. If such a situation arises, whose view should be adopted?

For example, last year when the branch committee studied the implementation of the Party's policy and discussed the problems concerning a comrade, I and most of the branch committee members held the same view and suggested persuading him to resign from the Party. Most of the Party members also agreed. But, a few Party members objected. They seriously analyzed the ideological causes and historical background of this comrade who had made mistakes. They felt that this comrade could remain in the Party subject to education. In handling a personal case, we should adopt a prudent attitude and pay attention to the different views held by a few people.

I seriously considered the opinion held by a few people and made a deep-going investigation. Then I called another meeting of the branch committee to make an all-round analysis of this comrade's history. This comrade came of a poor family and worked conscientiously and his main apsects were good. It was because he, being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, had said and done something wrong and had not admitted his mistakes during the movement of Party rectification that he could not win the understanding of the masses. The consensus of all comrades was that it was possible to redeem such a comrade by educating him with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They revoked the previous decision to "persuade him to resign from the Party."

After the meeting, I let the masses know and discuss the analysis made by the Party branch committee. I induced them to consider an errant person in three aspects, namely, his whole history, his character and the circumstances in which he made his mistakes, and to give him help and see whether he would change for the better. After repeated discussion, the masses unanimously agreed with the opinion of the Party branch. Helped many times, this comrade who had made mistakes increased his consciousness and made strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way. He was also elected leader of a study group. Last year, he was rated a five-good worker.

In the course of work, I also often argued with others. There are two kinds of people in the committee: Those who usually do their work well in various fields and whose ideas I am willing to accede to; others whose work does not impress me at all and whose opinions, whether correct or not, I am impatient to hear and always want to reject.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Let other people talk so that the skies won't fall down and we won't fail." Whether or not we let other people talk and whether or not we accept the different views of the broad masses is a question concerning whether or not we trust the masses and whether or not we accept the supervision of the masses and their help. After making clear this point, I began to take a correct view toward those who were "garrulous," particularly those comrades who had made mistakes but were fond of making suggestions. I paid attention to analyzing their opinions by the method of "dividing one into two." I confirmed the positive side of their courage

in making suggestions to the leaders and actively encouraged them to go on doing so. I learned to draw nutrition and discover problems from the opinions of those who were "garrulous." It was after making investigation in accordance with the clues discovered from the opinions of those who were "garrulous" that we solved a case of theft.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Conduct Investigation and Study with Line Struggle As the Leading Factor

- Chinhua District CCP Committee grasps investigation and study as an important part of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and pushes forward the development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation throughout the district

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1971)

(NCNA Hangchow, July 8) In the three great revolutionary struggles, leading members of the CCP committee of Chinhua district, Chekiang Province, conduct investigation and study in depth with line struggle as the leading factor, looked at the world correctly, remold the world at their own initiative, and push forward the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the entire district energetically.

The "squad members" of Chinhua district CCP committee went deep into reality and grasped investigation and study as an important task in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have scored great achievements in this work.

In the course of reading books since the 2nd session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, they studied Lenin's teaching, "Marxism demands that we carry out realistic analyses--which are capable of standing objective tests--of the comparative class relations and their concrete characteristics at each crucial historical moment," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "The principal method for our work of investigation is to analyze the social classes. Our ultimate aim is to understand the mutual relations between various classes and obtain a correct class appraisal so as to decide upon a correct strategy of struggle."

Through such studies they realized profoundly: The most fundamental task in investigation and study is to understand the actual situation of class struggle in society and the most fundamental aim is to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After understanding was elevated, only one or two leading members of the CCP committee remain on duty in the office--except when there are important conferences and during the monthly regular meetings--while the rest lead working personnel at offices of the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee to factories, mines, rural areas and schools to conduct extensive investigation. In this way they have grasped large quantities of first-hand information concerning class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as well as seized the initiative in leadership work.

To grasp the laws governing political work and sum up experience in giving prominence to proletarian politics, the secretary of the district CCP committee followed Lenin's teaching, "The viewpoint of life and practice

should be the primary and fundamental viewpoint of the theory of knowledge," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must strive to conduct realistic investigations," and went deep into the basic level. The secretary and some members of the committee went to several dozen production brigades of different types and conducted repeated investigations and studies in Ch'in-chien production brigade of Chiangshan hsien, Tunt'ou production brigade of Lanhsi hsien, Houfan production brigade of Iwu hsien and Tunghsin production brigade of Tungyang hsien. The secretary spoke to the cadres and made even more direct contacts with the masses, attended their political evening schools, performed manual labor with them, went deep into the households of the poor and lower-middle peasants to investigate the situation of their living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works, and earnestly listened to the poor and lower-middle peasants' experience in discussion and application.

This secretary also carried out scientific analyses of the large amount of information collected and compared advanced and backward units so as to find out the fundamental difference between them and the causes for continuous development or stagnation. By comparing the former and present situations in advanced and backward units he also found out the conditions and causes of the transformation between rise and fall in those units.

After such deep-going and meticulous investigations and studies he realized that the most fundamental factor which made advanced units advanced was that they resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and energetically grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and that living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in Ch'inchien production brigade, perseverance in operating political evening schools to instill Mao Tse-tung's thought in the peasants in Tunt'ou production brigade, commanding scientific farming with Mao Tse-tung's thought in Houfan production brigade, and the development of four-good movement in Tunghsin production brigade, etc., were all examples of giving prominence to the grasping of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Later the secretary again led other members to stay in selected spots in these advanced units to conduct investigation and led everybody to conduct analysis from the height of line struggle so as to enable everybody to understand profoundly the experience of these advanced units. In this way the district CCP committee quickly made a decision to popularize these advanced experiences throughout the district, which effectively pushed forward the penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the district and brought about a new situation in political and ideological work throughout the district.

"The masses are true heroes." Leading members of the Chinhua district CCP committee realized that the masses of people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are highly conscious in class struggle and line struggle and that they are the wisest, most capable and most experienced in practice. Therefore to persevere in considering line struggle as the leading factor during the course of investigation and study, we must learn from the masses and listen to their views humbly.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the broad masses of commune members in this district grasp revolution, promote production and request local industrial departments to manufacture more hand-operated tractors. Judging from the production capacity of the machine building industry in this district, it was difficult to manufacture hand-operated tractors through self-reliance because there were many component parts which had never been manufactured in this area before. The district CCP committee also reminded itself that to serve agriculture or not to serve agriculture was a question of orientation and road for the local industries and that the broad masses had the greatest say in whether hand-operated tractors could be manufactured through self-reliance.

So they went to all agricultural machine building plants and handicraft cooperatives throughout the 11 hsien in the district whether they were operated by the district, hsien or communes and conducted an investigation among the workers. This investigation revealed that the workers were very enthusiastic about serving agriculture and that much potentials could be developed out of the processing equipment of some of the plants. Meanwhile the large amount of first-hand information which they obtained from the workers of the plants and handicraft cooperatives showed that it was entirely possible to manufacture hand-operated tractors in this district by relying upon their own efforts. Upon understanding the situation clearly their determination became strong. Immediately they decided to manufacture hand-operated tractors themselves.

In the meantime leading members of the district CCP committee also personally went deep into factories, workshops, squads and teams to study with the workers, perform manual labor with the workers, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the workers, and overcome various difficulties with the workers. In this way a batch of hand-operated tractors was turned out through self-reliance with more, faster, better and more economical results after a few months of arduous struggle. This helped to contribute to the development of agricultural production and the acceleration of the building of rural socialism.

Leading members of Chinhua district CCP committee realize that as the movement is developing in a forward direction, objective conditions continue to change and new things and new matters continue to emerge; therefore, in order to adapt their thinking to external objective laws and follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line closely all the time, they must conduct repeated investigation and study so as to raise their understanding incessantly.

They went to Ch'inchien production brigade of Chiangshan hsien three times to hold study classes for members of the standing committee of the district CCP committee to study and popularize the experience of this production brigade in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought.

The first trip was made on August 16 after the Jen-min Jih-pao published an article written by the CCP branch of Ch'inchien production brigade entitled: "Farmers Can Study and Apply Philosophy Well." At that time they immediately went to set up a study class in Ch'inchien production brigade to learn humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They realized that the only way to raise their self-consciousness in study was to shatter the "theory that philosophy is mystical" and incessantly strengthen the proletarian feeling. Proceeding from the shattering of the "theory that philosophy is mystical," they quickly popularized the experience of Ch'inchien production brigade throughout the district and stirred up an upsurge in the mass movement of studying philosophy.

The second trip was made after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party when the mass movement of studying philosophy was developing itself vigorously throughout the country. They went to Ch'inchien production brigade to hold a study class and invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to speak about discussion and application. By doing so they realized that the only way to develop the study of philosophy deeply was to understand the movement by elevating it to the level of line struggle and combine the study of philosophy with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This time their grasping and popularization of this experience throughout the district not only pushed the mass movement of studying philosophy in the district into intensive development but also brought about a new situation in line education activities throughout the district.

The third trip was made when the poor and lower-middle peasants in Ch'inchien production brigade were combining the study of philosophy with the repudiation of revisionism. This time they again held a discussion and application meeting at this production brigade for the leadership squad and invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to introduce their experience in using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophy as a weapon to repudiate revisionism thoroughly. In this way the leadership squad received a profound education. Their summing up and popularization of this new experience of Ch'inchien production brigade again promoted the close combination of the study movement with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the district and effectively raised the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people in line struggle.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The only way to cleanse ourselves of the idealist spirit is to strive to conduct practical investigation." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, leading members of Chinhua district CCP committee persevere in putting themselves into it when they conduct investigations and studies and in striving to remold their own subjective world outlook when they remold the objective world.

Members of the Party committee said with a deep understanding: "Perseverance in investigation and study is an effective way of cleansing ourselves of idealist spirit and remolding our world outlook and also a guarantee for the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Members of the Party committee indicated that they would conduct better investigations and studies, strive harder to remold their world outlook in the process of going deep into reality and going deep among the masses, further increase their ability to distinguish genuine Marxism from false Marxism, and struggle for the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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POLITICS AND SPORT

Politics Must Be Put Constantly and Firmly in Command of Physical Culture

- criticizing and repudiating several fallacies advocating "skill comes first"

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Liaoning Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1971)

The cause of socialist physical culture is a part of the whole revolutionary cause of the proletariat and also an aspect of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. Therefore, it is necessary to perseveringly put politics in command and to give prominence to proletarian politics in order to insure that physical culture can be conducted in the political orientation of socialist physical culture.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics is the commander and the soul." "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the circles of physical culture audaciously advocated "skill comes first," adopted eclectic and sophistic tactics in peddling all sorts of reactionary fallacies against the giving of prominence to proletarian politics, and declared loudly: "skiing is politics," "a ball game is revolution" and so on. They deprived socialist physical culture of proletarian politics and substituted ball games for revolution. Their sinister aim was to deceive the people into burying themselves in work without paying attention to politics, and grasping ball games without distinguishing enemies from ourselves and friends. Forgetting revolution and political power would invariably lead to the restoration of capitalism. If their conspiracy succeeded, the proletarian would lose the political power which it had seized.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in physical culture and sports pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the circles of physical culture was criticized and repudiated in depth. This made China's physical culture develop triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But "the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists." This struggle has not ended yet. The pernicious influence of "skill comes first" as pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the circles of physical culture and sports interferes from time to time with the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To sum up, there are several fallacies as follows:

First: "With skill, we have everything."

"With skill, we have everything"--this is a sugar-coated bullet and dose of arsenic poisoning for the sports teams and the athletes. Having athletic skills is not a bad thing. The question is which class we serve with these skills. Skill itself has no class nature. But, in a class society, skill serves either the proletariat or the bourgeoisie. If mastered by the proletariat, it seeks to serve the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people; if grasped by the bourgeoisie, it becomes a tool for the bourgeoisie in seeking personal fame and gain. Pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the circles of physical culture and sports, "skill comes first" and "champion-ism" seriously corrupted and poisoned the sports teams.

Poisoned by the sugar-coated bullet, "with skill, we have everything," the athletes become "sacrifices" to the revisionist line of physical culture. If it had not been for the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by great leader Chairman Mao himself, the position of physical culture would have become a hotbed for Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang to restore capitalism and the broad masses of the people would have lost everything. Historical experience tells us: It is not that "with skill, we have everything," but that "the line determines everything"; with skill and without a correct line, we may also lose everything. At present, the pernicious influence of "skill comes first" is still reflected in the sports teams. We should in no way lose our vigilance against this. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly," we must talk about this every year, every month and every day and "make the broad revolutionary masses know this."

Second: "When we are good technically, we shall be good politically."

Vice Chairman Lin instructs us: "We have always held that military science is important. But politics is even more important. Military science is of no use no matter how good you are in it if you are muddle-headed politically and turn your back and escape when the enemy comes! In building our army, we have always put political building in the most important position...." Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in physical culture and sports circles went all out to advocate "when we are good technically, we shall be good politically." Their sinister aim was to substitute technique for politics. Having no politics means having no soul and having no orientation; without a leader or commander, there will not be enthusiasm and creativeness, and people will go astray. Countless facts on various fronts show that only when one is good politically will one also be good technically. There has not been a precedent that one is first good technically and subsequently becomes good politically.

Tach'ing Oilfield was founded on the "two essays" ("On Practice" and "On Contradiction"). Tachai production brigade look upon the "three constantly read articles" for guidance. Our front of physical culture and sports also takes the same approach.

Comrade Ni Chih-ch'in has learned this through personal experience: Only when one is good politically can one subsequently be good technically. He said: "To jump over the horizontal bar 2.29 meters up, I must first jump over this bar ideologically."

The lesson learned by Liaoning Provincial Swimming Team can also serve as an example. This team was formed during the period of the great proletarian cultural revolution. All its members were young athletes except three. When other athletic teams were vigorously unfolding the movement of creating four-good units, this swimming team busied itself in training and was bent on improving techniques. Its members said: "If we improve our techniques and create one or two records, we may be rated a four-good unit." For this reason, they engaged in training every day and did not grasp the class struggle and the line struggle. As a result, they not only did not make any achievements, but also produced negative results. They did not create any record, and many problems cropped up among them. This tortuous path made them taste the bitterness which resulted from "skill comes first."

After summing up the lesson, members of the team tightly grasped the root of giving prominence to politics and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man. Not only the mental outlook of their team went through a remarkable change, but they also established the idea of carrying out training for the revolutionary cause and improved their techniques. Many of the young athletes surpassed the older ones. At the year-end general rating of four-good units, the young women's section of this team won the glorious title of a four-good group. This made all team members taste an initial success brought about by giving prominence to politics. The positive and negative experience of this swimming team is a sharp criticism against the fallacy that "skill comes first."

Third: "Technique is a hard task while politics is a soft one."

Vice Chairman Lin instructs us: "Which is more important, military science or politics? Politics is more important of course. Politics is the foundation. Whatever we may do, we must put politics in command. Politics must play the role as a leader and military science must be subordinated to politics." However, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in physical culture and sports circles practiced their counter-revolutionary sophistry, saying nonsensically: "Technique is a hard task while politics is a soft one." "When time is pressing and the task is heavy, we grasp the 'hard task'; when time is ample and the task is light, we grasp the 'soft task.'" They played the trick of "hard task" and "soft task," which was a variation of the pernicious influence of "technique comes first" and also aimed at opposing giving prominence to proletarian politics. We also learned an impressive lesson from this problem.

Last year, our athletic team returned from Panchin reclamation district to Shenyang to carry out political building. At the beginning, because the leadership tightly grasped politics, the broad masses of athletes took the "May 7" road, took part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement

and promoted the style of hard struggle. They not only worked with their hands to renovate the swimming pool, loading and unloading coal used for keeping warm, but also exercised very vigorously for the revolutionary cause.

Later, because the tasks of group training and competition were heavy, they grasped the so-called "hard task" more frequently and the leadership slackened its ideological grasp of the basic principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man and to build the team. Some athletes also thought to themselves: "We have been trained in Panchin reclamation area for the past one and a half years so that our ideological remolding is near completion. Now we should pay attention to athletics and do technical training." Accordingly, they busied themselves with technical training through day and night while neglecting politics.

In this situation, bourgeois ideas spread among the athletes and anarchical ideas came to the surface. This made us realize that: "Once we slacken our effort to give prominence to politics, the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in physical culture and sports will attack us."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we totally criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "skill comes first" as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the physical culture and sports circles. But criticizing "skill comes first" does not mean discarding skill or technique. On the contrary, we not only want skill but also want to continue improving our skills. The problem is that we must handle correctly the relationship between politics and skill. Skill must be subordinated to proletarian politics.

Countless facts show that, as between politics and economy and between politics and technique, politics invariably is primary and technique secondary at any time and under any circumstances. At no time and under no circumstances should they be put in an equal position, be given prominence on rotation and, above all, be put in the wrong positions. We shall make an extremely serious mistake if we forget this point.

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Repudiate and Discredit "Champion-ism"

by

Propaganda Group under the Political Department of the Revolutionary Committee of Yumen Petroleum Administrative Bureau, Kansu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao has always shown very close concern for the health of the Chinese people. As early as 1952, he issued to the Chinese people the great call, "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health." Under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of physical culture, mass athletic activities have greatly developed, effectively building up the people's health and playing a positive role in reinforcing national defense and enhancing the friendship between the Chinese and the people of other countries.

For a long time in the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture and sports circles tried all possible means to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and went all out to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in physical culture, in a frenzied attempt to lead China's cause of physical culture to the sidetrack and to use it to serve their purpose of restoring capitalism. The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed their sinister conspiracy of restoring capitalism. But the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical culture has not been totally eliminated and is still doggedly presenting itself in the new current situation. "Champion-ism" is one of its expressions. Its virus spreads widely and brings enormous damage and is a big hindrance to our implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of physical culture. We must resolutely repudiate it and totally eliminate its influence.

According to our experience, the crimes of "champion-ism" can be summed up chiefly as follows:

1. "Champion-ism" Is A Poisoned Arrow Killing Mass Sports Activities

If we cherish "champion-ism," we shall think of winning the championship in doing anything and we shall not proceed from the point of raising the level of the people's health, shall not persevere in the direction of subordinating physical culture to proletarian politics and shall not organize the masses to carry out various kinds of sports activities. If we only aim at winning the "championship," we shall turn physical culture into an activity participated in by a few people alone.

On one occasion, our bureau organized a basketball tournament by the round robin system, in which various basic-level units participated. Influenced by "champion-ism" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the

physical culture circles, and aiming at winning the championship, some of these units neglected the needs of production and spared some workers for forming basketball teams. These workers were detached from production for a long time so they might be devoted to training. A deputy foreman of a colliery was spared especially to coach the basketball team. As a result, the masses were very critical about this. On the other hand, such activities as mountaineering, tugs-of-war and track racing which the workers liked very much were neglected.

"Champion-ism" is a poisoned arrow that killed mass sports activities. When "champion-ism" prevails, physical culture will invariably be deviated from Chairman Mao's proletarian line of physical culture and take the road of serving a few people alone.

2. "Champion-ism" Is A Corrosive

In the past, proceeding from the sinister aim of restoring capitalism, and for the purpose of winning "championship," Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the physical culture circles employed all available means to corrupt the athletes ideologically by means of "material incentives" and "promise of promotion to higher positions," in a frenzied attempt to train the athletes into successors of the bourgeoisie. Poisoned by "champion-ism," some basic-level units of our bureau formerly thought that "technique is above everything." To win the championship in a tournament, they paid no attention to politics when selecting the players and promoted them or increased their wages if they played the ball games well and won a championship. Some of the players were promoted by several grades at one stroke. Corrupted and poisoned by the revisionist line of physical culture, some players were long alienated from politics, paid no attention to remolding their thinking and eventually went astray.

The living facts tell us that "champion-ism" is a poison the bourgeoisie uses to corrupt the people ideologically. As the worker comrades say: "This poison is sweet to the mouth. If we are lured by it, we shall become muddle-headed, deviate from the correct road and fall into the trap of the enemy.

3. "Champion-ism" Is A Demoralizer

"Champion-ism" promotes "cliquism," individualism and exhibitionism, violates revolutionary unity, demoralizes the revolutionary ranks and eats away the revolutionary will. After winning the championship, those who cherish "champion-ism" are elated and look down upon other people; they are upset and depressed and blame other people when they lose the championship. Those who cherish "champion-ism" will do anything by proceeding from the interests of their clique and confine their scope to "championship" and take no heed of revolutionary friendship, revolutionary styles and the people's health. In a tournament, they only allow themselves to win and cannot stand a loss. When they lose, they cry and abuse other people senselessly. When they win, they hold "celebrations." With "champion-ism" in mind, they

will not serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or proletarian politics, but strive for personal fame, gain and higher position. Some athletes have been poisoned by "champion-ism." To show personal "heroism," they try to win a tournament by all possible means and by all abominable tactics.

In a basketball tournament held in our bureau, the basketball team of one of the basic-level units, for the purpose of winning the championship, even went to the extent of giving away bribers, asking the opposing team to throw the game. This caused a very bad influence on the masses and impaired unity among the basic-level units. The masses said: "Those who cherish 'champion-ism' will strive for personal fame and gain, neglect revolutionary unity and forget the working class." Their words hit point-blank at the vices of "champion-ism."

4. "Champion-ism" Is A Big Obstacle Hindering the Promotion of Physical Culture Through Hard Work and Frugality

Those who are poisoned by "champion-ism" often blindly seek "things gigantic, modern and complete" under the pretext of "improving the conditions." They practice extravagance and put stress on so-called "regularization" and "standardization." Our bureau has a unit in which work is relatively mobile. It had a simply-equipped playground. But some people objected to it because it was not well equipped. They demanded that another playground furnished with electric lighting should be built. They said that they could not play a ball game well in a playground without lighting and that it was impossible to unfold sports activities if "good conditions" and "good equipment" were lacking. But the worker comrades who lived the year round on the Ch'ilien Mountains firmly obeyed Chairman Mao's words and conducted physical culture through hard work and frugality. Working with their hands and making use of their spare time, they removed a mound to open up a levelled playground and made everything by their own efforts and vigorously unfolded mass sports activities. The workers said: "We levelled the ground and made everything by our own efforts. We are more interested in playing the game. We are trained physically and also are cultivated in the style of hard struggle." They took solid action to roundly criticize "champion-ism."

In short, "champion-ism" has many expressions and brings tremendous damage. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the physical culture and sports circles consistently pushed "champion-ism" for one purpose, that is, to lead our cause of physical culture away from the Party's leadership, from proletarian politics and from the workers, peasants and soldiers and to turn physical culture into a position for restoring capitalism.

We carry out sports activities not for "champion-ism," but to "promote physical culture and build up the people's health." We carry out in an all-round manner the series of Chairman Mao's directives on physical culture. Practice shows that, without repudiating and discrediting

"champion-ism," it is not possible to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture. Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, totally repudiate and discredit "champion-ism" and completely wipe away its pernicious influence, so that mass sports activities will develop continuously and forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture.

* * *

MODEL PLA MAN

PLA Fighter Sheng Hsi-yu--Model in Cherishing People

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 12, 1971)

the chinese people's liberation army has an outstanding new figure for the whole army and the entire people to learn from. comrade sheng hsi-yu was posthumously awarded the title of honour "model in cherishing the people" by the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china with the approval of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin.

sheng hsi-yu was a platoon leader of the second company of a unit of the p.l.a. tsinan units. he died rescuing women commune members from a mountain torrent.

by this exemplary deed, sheng hsi-yu put into practice his words: "i am most willing to care for the people, feel happiest in struggling for the people,and glad to endure pain and undergo hardships for the sake of the people and regard it a greatest honour to die for the people."

he was born in a poor peasant family in feihsi county, anhwei province. the old society was a nightmare for his family. one of his younger sisters was sold and tortured to death. sheng hsi-yu himself went begging at the age of four. a scar on his leg always reminds him of a landlord's vicious dog. he often told his comrades: "the thought of the misery in the old society makes me so happy in the new one. i love the party and chairman mao from the bottom of my heart. i want to dedicate all my energy to the revolution and work to carry out chairman mao's line."

young sheng joined the army in the spring of 1964 and made rapid progress in this great school of mao tsetung thought. he was admitted into the communist party a little over a year after. acting on chairman mao's teaching "whole-heartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of china and the whole world", he did is best to serve the people and acted in line with the glorious tradition of the people's army of cherishing the people wherever he went.

his service to the people was unreserved. one evening when there was a performance of a model revolutionary peking opera in a neighbouring village, two old poor peasant women living near sheng hsi-yu's unit regretted that they could not make the trip on foot. sheng hsi-yu came up to them with a pushcart and offered to take them to the performance. when the two old women wanted to decline, sheng hsi-yu urged them: "grandma, you often say the army and people are of one family. are you going to treat me like a stranger today?" on the way back from the performance, the two old women looked at the sweat-beaded face of sheng hsi-yu while thinking of the vivid scenes in the peking opera showing the close army-civilian unity. one of them spoke the minds of both: "hsi-yu, you are really as dear as our own sons." the young soldier replied: "i am a son of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

in serving the people, sheng hsi-yu constantly raised his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. he said: "the fundamental thing in cherishing the people is to arm them with mao tsetung thought and unite them on chairman mao's revolutionary line."

near the barracks of sheng hsi-yu's unit was a marshy plot that gave very poor yield. the production team decided in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, to transform the soil to raise the yield. one sunday sheng hsi-yu joined the peasants in turning up the soil. when he found only a few commune members present he asked the reason and discovered that some people thought that it paid better to cut grass and sell it rather than transform this marshy land. sheng hsi-yu immediately sensed class struggle. he forgot his fatigue after a day's work and made further investigations by calling on one poor peasant family after another that evening. it turned out a counter-revolutionary element was leading some people astray with demagogic instigation. it was already midnight, but sheng hsi-yu did not go to bed. he knocked at the door of the production team leader and talked the matter over with him. the next day he and the team cadres organized the masses to study chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and expose the criminal activities of the counter-revolutionary. this heightened the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and gave impetus to the mass movement to learn from tachai. the marshy plot was soon transformed. that autumn it gave a good harvest of more than five tons per hectare. the commune members praised sheng hsi-yu as a good defender of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution sheng hsi-yu fought courageously in the forefront of the "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training). he resolutely implemented chairman mao's great instructions and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots level. wherever he went to carry out tasks of supporting industry or agriculture or giving political and military training, he enthusiastically propagated mao tsetung thought and took his post as a battlefield to implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line.

sheng hsi-yu was very diligent in studying chairman mao's times constantly read articles and his philosophic works and strove to remould his world outlook. he was elected an activist in his unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. after studying this teaching of chairman mao's "the epoch of world communism will be reached when all mankind voluntarily and consciously changes itself and the world", sheng hsi-yu summed up his experience in remoulding his world outlook in these words: "steel is made only after the ore is smelted and the slag discarded. a person becomes a communist fighter only after discarding individualism through the living study and application of chairman mao's works."

chairman mao in 1967 issued the great call "fight self, criticize revisionism". at that time sheng hsi-yu was carrying out the task of supporting the revolutionary left in the machine repair workshop of a mine. he repeatedly studied this instruction of chairman mao's and grasped the importance of remolding one's world outlook. he said: "after studying this great teaching i recognize that the purpose of fighting self is to correct revisionism, prevent the restoration of capitalism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is not enough to contribute one's all to the people. one cannot allow oneself to have the slightest selfishness," he pointed out.

sheng hsi-yu was then helping the two mass organizations of the machine repair workshop bring about revolutionary great alliance. in order to help the workers unite on the basis

of the principles of mao tsetung thought he did deep-going ideological work among them day and night and achieved good results.

sheng hsi-yu never ignored any shortcomings in his work. a young worker of the machine repair workshop once departed from chairman mao's revolutionary line and failed to unite with his mates. sheng hsi-yu took the initiative to have heart-to heart talks with him. because the worker was raising his political consciousness slowly, he sometimes rebuffed sheng hsi-yu. sheng hsi-yu would get angry. he immediately sensed that this was wrong. he thought to himself: "why do i get angry? it's because the young worker has hurt my feelings. what's behind this is the selfish ideas." he turned to this teaching of chairman mao's "comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others, without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. every communist must learn from him." sheng hsi-yu thought to himself: a communist must cherish the people and show boundless warmth and concern for his class brothers when they deviate from chairman mao's revolutionary line. in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines if we unite one more comrade we will have more strength to fight against the class enemies. no matter how great the difficulties, i will unite him on chairman mao's revolutionary line."

braving snow early one morning, sheng hsi-yu called on the young worker at his home and studied chairman mao's teachings with him. together they recalled the suffering in the past and compared it with their present happiness and criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. after that, they had several heart-to-heart talks. this worker eventually heightened his political consciousness and advanced along the road indicated by chairman mao.

when the people throughout the country celebrated with rejoicing the convening of the party's ninth national congress in april 1969, fighters of the company to which sheng hsi-yu belonged to went to do construction work in the hushan people's commune in central shantung province. the new party constitution adopted at the congress points out: "members of the communist party of china, who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory exclamation" sheng hsi-yu studied this provision again and again. he then made this vow to the party branch committee: "i must strive to be a proletarian vanguard boundlessly loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line according to the requirements of the new party constitution."

july 17 saw sheng hsi-yu working enthusiastically on a construction site up a mountain overlooking the palou river, now operating a pneumatic drill, now wielding a sledge-hammer. he was the kind of people who is always ready to undertake the heaviest job. a gale suddenly rose a little past five in the afternoon and it began raining heavily. soon afterwards, cries for help came from the foot of the mountain. sheng hsi-yu turned to look in the direction and noticed the river rising fast with rushing mountain torrents, several women in the middle of the river were in danger. "quick, follow me exclamation" he shouted to two comrades around and began racing down the mountain. they came to the river-side and jumped into the rolling waves.

members of the hsinglung production brigade, these nine women were fording the river on their way back to the village. the torrents had come down so fast that they were taken unawares. as they faced imminent death, they spotted some p.l.a. men swimming toward them, red stars on their caps. this gave the women the courage and strength to struggle against the river. sheng hsi-yu and the two other p.l.a. men joined forces with commune members who had rushed up. six of the nine had already been brought to shore as sheng hsi-yu headed for a woman named li feng-lan who was the farthest from him. he grabbed her and began swimming towards the shore. someone on the bank shouted a warning. the torrents pounding a five-metre-high dam across the river formed a whirlpool.

sheng hsi-yu and li feng-lan were drawn into the whirlpool by the torrents. a commune member on the shore reached out the handle of a hoe, urging him to grab it. he instead summoned all his strength to lift li feng-lan, who seized the handle.

the woman was saved, but sheng hsi-yu was snatched by the whirlpool. the commune members reached out the hoe handle again, shouting: "p.l.a. comrade, grab it, quick exclamation" he might be swept away at any moment, yet sheng hsi-yu turned to help the other women still in danger. at his moment a mighty wave bore down and sheng hsi-yu was swept towards the base of the dam. sheng hsi-yu, a good son of the party, laid down his life in the interests of the people.

"be sure that i am at my post fighting for the people when my heart beats the last exclamation" in scaling the peak of communist ideology with steady, down to earth steps, sheng hsi-yu gave his all to the people, to the party.

the heroism of sheng hsi-yu, good son of the party, "model in cherishing the people" spread throughout the area of taishan and yimengshan, the shantung peninsula and to all parts of the country.

among sheng hsi-yu's belongings, the cadres and fighters of the company to which he belonged found copies of selected works of mao tsetung and a copy of the new party constitution which he had often read by an oil lamp, a sewing kit on which he sewed with silk threads the five characters reading "serve the people", and a piece of paper on which he copied this great instruction of chairman mao's "some tasks of the great proletarian cultural revolution have not yet been completed, for instance, the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, and they should be carried through now." with respect, the fighters pledged: "let us follow in the footsteps of the hero and continue to serve the cause of revolution for which he strove exclamation"

HISTORIC SITES

Visit to Revolutionary Center of Tsunyi City

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, July 13, 1971)

our recent trip to the old revolutionary city of tsunyi was instructive. standing in the highlands of northern kweichow province, this historically significant city looked all the more magnificent in the period of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china.

it was here that an enlarged meeting of the political bureau of the party's central committee was held 36 years ago, in january 1935 when the chinese revolution was at its most critical juncture. the meeting put an end to the domination of the "left" opportunist line represented in the central leading body of the party by wang ming and established chairman mao's leading position throughout the party. this steered the party's line onto the orbit of marxism-leninism and enabled the chinese revolution to advance once again in the correct direction. it saved the party, the red army and the revolution. the meeting marked the growth of our party from childhood to maturity.

with feelings of great respect we went round the building where the famous tsunyi meeting was held. we visited a 65-year-old red armyman named shih hsin-an who was on the long march and who is now second political commissar of the kweichow provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army. he told us about the heroic fighting history of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army under the leadership of chairman mao and of the inner-party struggle between the two lines.

chairman mao launched the autumn harvest uprising in september 1927, setting up the first contingent of the workers' and peasants' red army and founding the rural revolutionary base area in the chingkang mountains. in april 1928, the troops preserved after the nanchang uprising arrived in the chingkang mountains. under chairman mao's leadership, the workers' and peasants' red army successfully smashed the first, second and third counter-revolutionary campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" launched by the kuomintang against the central red base area. and guerrilla warfare also made progress in a dozen provinces.

as the chinese people's revolutionary war was victoriously advancing, the renegade wang ming in january of 1931 resorted to trickery to usurp leadership in the central leading body of the party and pushed a "left" opportunist line. this line, which dominated the party for four years, did very great damage to the party and the revolution. the party suffered a loss of 90 per cent in the red areas and almost 100 per cent in the white areas, and the red army was compelled to leave and embark on the long march in october 1934.

comrade shih hsin-an said with great earnestness: "a proletarian party will lose all if it does not have a correct marxist-leninist line. our party owes what it is today to chairman mao's wise leadership and the guidance of his revolutionary line."

even at that time, he recalled, the cadres and party members knew from their revolutionary experience that chairman mao's

revolutionary line was the only correct line for the party and demanded an end to the then erroneous party leadership and implementation of chairman mao's correct line. the convening of the tsunyi meeting, which was the great turning point in the history of the party, met their demands. the chinese revolution thereafter surmounted difficulties and developed from a weak force into a strong one and advanced from defeat to victory and to the great victory of seizing political power throughout the country.

the tsunyi meeting was held between january 6 and 8, 1935 in a room of a two-storey building which is now a museum. the room was quite small, holding a long table and a dozen wooden chairs which are now on display. on the walls of several other rooms are many slogans, including: "the red army is the workers' and peasants' own army" and "support the chinese communist party" which were written by red armymen at the time. also on display are many historic revolutionary mementos, such as red army statements and proclamations, arms and red armymen's uniforms, shoes and socks. one of the red army proclamations was preserved by an old man of puyi minority nationality at the risk of the extermination of his whole family by the kuomintang reactionaries. many other things had been preserved and were offered by the masses of various nationalities after liberation. this reflects their feelings of respect for chairman mao and the workers' and peasants' red army.

the brilliance of the tsunyi meeting has guided the tsunyi people and the people of various nationalities of kweichow province in their victorious advance. they take the revolutionary tradition as a treasure to be passed on from generation to generation. after liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the kweichow highlands underwent tremendous changes. this famous revolutionary city of tsunyi was thriving. in his account of the development of the socialist revolution and construction in tsunyi in recent years, comrade shih said that total industrial output value last year was 23 per cent over 1969's. total output value of municipal factories and mines in the first five months of this year rose by at least 35 per cent over the corresponding period of 1970. average daily industrial output value is double the pre-liberation annual industrial output value. in the tsunyi administrative region there are other places of historical significance including the place where chairman mao once lived, the wuchiang river ferry, the loushan pass and the banks of the chihshui river where the red army fought heroic battles. the 300,000 people of this region have made these places as well as the tsunyi meeting site their classrooms for studying mao tsetung thought. they often go to these places to conduct education in ideology and political line. they are now seriously studying books by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this is in line with chairman mao's teaching: "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". they want to raise their consciousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line and are uniting ever more closely to win greater victories.

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Leading Cadres at Coal Mine Do Collective Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Nanning, July 13, 1971)

the leading members of the party branch and revolutionary committee of paisetungsun coal mine in south china's kwangsi autonomous region go on shift with the workers down the shafts. this has strengthened the links with the masses and promoted their ideological revolutionization. it is in line with chairman mao's teaching: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour".

the cadres go wherever the work is hard. the rock at a work-face once cracked and threated a cave-in. the 100 cubic metres of props would be buried and the work affected. defying danger, tan hsi-chi, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, was the first to rush to the spot and led the workers in removing all the props.

while on shift with the workers, the leading members make deep investigations among the masses to find ways to solve problems arising in production. rare weathered rocks appeared at a workface in september last year. the roof broke and weathered rock kept falling. this seriously affected mining. liang chen-huan, member of the party branch, who was at this workface asked veteran workers what they thought should be done and made a full investigation and study of the situation. he adopted the workers' method. this prevented the falling of rock. he and other leading members and workers then studied how to improve the deployment of manpower. as a result, the rate of extraction was speeded up and the monthly output quota overfulfilled.

leading members conscientiously study chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and apply materialist dialectics to solve the contradiction between tunnelling and mining. with the workers they made a loader that doubled the tunnelling footage and promoted coal production.

SERVING THE PEOPLE

Tientsin Restaurant Gives Good Service to People

(NCNA-English Tientsin July, 13, 1971)

people in tientsin praise the revolutionary staff of a restaurant for its warm-hearted service to workers, peasants and soldiers. the staff makes a living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

chairman mao rested there briefly during his inspection tour of tientsin on august 13, 1958. the restaurant was renamed after the date in commemoration of chairman mao's stopover. it has always been stimulus to the staff members to improve their service. the great proletarian cultural revolution has made them study and apply mao tsetung thought more consciously. their recognition of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been rising. they have added inexpensive and nourishing meals and have adopted

other measures for the convenience of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

one of the veteran cooks, named hsu feng-chu who saw chairman mao on his inspection tour, was making pancakes one day in september last year. when he heard that seven commune members wanted to warm up their food, he warmly invited them into the restaurant and heated up the food they had brought. the commune members shook hands with him and expressed their appreciation. they promised to tell the poor and lower-middle peasants in their commune about the incident. "it will encourage us to do our best in grasping revolution and promoting production," they said.

the motto of the restaurant revolutionary staff is: "do everything to please the workers, peasants and soldiers." once three workers from out of town suddenly got ill in a nearby hotel. the staff of the august 13 restaurant offered to prepare special food for the patients who soon recovered.

the restaurant revolutionary staff also regularly prepare meals for children whose parents are out working. it is now doing this for 170 children of workers and cadres. the staff member are warm toward the children and help them study quotations from chairman mao tsetung.

with high proletarian consciousness, the restaurant staff members study chairman mao's works every day no matter how busy they are and apply them in a living way. they have come to understand that only by remoulding their world outlook well can they firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, think as the workers, peasants and soldiers do and do what they want.

for a time the restaurant was so crowded with worker-peasant-soldier customers that people sometimes had to wait a long time before being served. they decided to open a short order section to solve the problem. veteran cook sun took charge even though he was then in poor health and the doctor had recommended that he rest. but he insisted on doing the job, for when he recollects having seen the great leader chairman mao, he has added strength.

the restaurant's party branch also led the staff in criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "putting profits in command". this helped raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they made more conscious efforts to fighting erroneous ideas and their service, therefore, constantly improves.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

China's Hsien Popularizes Advanced Experience

(NCNA-English Chengchow, July 13, 1971)

the revolutionary committee of hsinhsiang county in central china's honan province has successfully applied chairman mao's teaching on "going deeply into problems of one place, then applying the experience gained there in all other places". it has spread the advanced experience of liuchuang production brigade of the county's chiliying people's commune in learning from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter. studying reality carefully, going among the masses and making comprehensive investigations, the revolutionary committee helped a number of average and backward production brigades catch up rapidly with the advanced. a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere now prevails throughout the county.

the county planted 7,600 hectares to cotton last year and the harvest averaged 1.05 tons per hectare and it gathered an average of 3.8 tons of grain per hectare on 23,000 hectares. both exceeded the targets set by the national programme for agricultural development.

the liuchuang production brigade is in chiliying people's commune which the great leader chairman mao inspected. led by the brigade party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members closely follow the great leader chairman mao and are firmly taking the socialist road. as early as 1957, the brigade's grain per hectare yield exceeded the target set by the national programme and ginned cotton topped 0.75 tons. when chairman mao issued the great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", they took it as their example to carry forward the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works. they firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and firmly implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line. all this ensured stable and high yields of grain and cotton fourteen years running. grain yield per hectare in 1970 reached 9.8 tons and ginned cotton 1.5 tons. the brigade has become a provincial model in learning from tachai.

after it was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county revolutionary committee tried to find out what, before the cultural revolution, prevented liuchuang's experience from being popularized and chairman mao's great call from being carried out in the county. the members of the revolutionary committee studied chairman mao's great teaching: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." they went to make investigations and pinpoint problems in order to find the way to solve them. their study of sungchuang brigade made many things clear.

when sungchuang brigade began to apply the experience of liuchuang brigade, people paid attention only to its high yields of grain and cotton but failed to see its correct orientation and road which was the heart of the experience. therefore it failed.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade party branch conscientiously drew the lessons and went to liuchuang brigade many times to see how it studied and worked to apply mao tsetung thought in

a living way, learn how it grasped class struggle and class education firmly and study its experience in keeping to the socialist orientation, consolidating and developing the collective economy. then it applied all this to its own brigade. soon liuchuang's experience bore fruit in sungchuang brigade which began to improve. ginned cotton per hectare in 1968 reached 1.3 tons and grain 9.93 tons.

reviewing the whole process of sungchuang brigade's spreading liuchuang's experience, the county revolutionary committee came to understand since the advanced were models in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and taking the socialist road, popularizing their experience involved a serious class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the members of the revolutionary committee proceeded to conclude that the cause for the failure of the old county leading body in spreading liuchuang's experience had been the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's trash about "production first". the old leading body failed to see the advanced units in the light of orientation and road. in doing popularization, it did not go into reality and firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. it saw liuchuang solely as an example in production and publicized it as such. hence the failure. the members of the county revolutionary committee sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection of their own thinking. this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. full of confidence, they said: "since sungchuang was able to popularized liuchuang's experience in its brigade, we can do it in the whole county." then leading members of the county revolutionary committee went down to the communes and brigades to try.

a mass movement to learn from tachai and catch up with liuchuang went full steam ahead. most of the brigades did very well. but some others did not. why was this? "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it." following this teaching of chairman mao's, the leading cadres of the county revolutionary committee went to each of those brigades to investigate. they found that there were class enemies in those brigades who blocked and sabotaged implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and that the leadership in a very small number had been usurped by class enemies or had fallen into their hands. these class enemies opposed the movement to learn from tachai and the popularization of the experience of liuchuang. firmly grasping the link of class struggle, the county revolutionary committee sent out mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to those brigades to help popularize the liuchuang experience and see to the revolutionization of the leading bodies.

the leadership of chintsunying production brigade of hsiaochi people's commune was once usurped by a reactionary. power in his hand, this reactionary attacked party members, cadres who implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line and at the same time let the landlords and rich peasants run rempant. this seriously undermined the collective economy; capitalism became rife; grain yield per hectare went down to 1.4 tons and ginned cotton 0.18 tons. leading members of the commune revolutionary committee came to the brigade in 1970. they boldly mobilized the masses to take the lid off the class struggle and clear out the bad persons and reorganized the leading body. the capitalist tendency was smashed. the liuchuang experience was spread and the mass movement to learn from tachai grew apace. grain yield per hectare rose that year to 4.3 tons

and ginned cotton to 0.98 tons, both higher than the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

a new stage in the movement to learn from tachai and catch up with liuchuang developed throughout the county. the advanced kept pressing forward, the average caught up with them and those lagging behind took a turn for the better. but how was this good situation to be consolidated and developed to enable all the brigades to keep advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line? chairman mao teaches: "the movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream. to study this movement in its entirety and in its development is a great task claiming our constant attention." acting upon this teaching, the county revolutionary committee went regularly to different types of brigades to find out how the movement was progressing, discover problems and solve them.

they found in their investigations that the poisonous influence of the fallacy "production first" peddled by liu shao-chi had not been thoroughly eliminated in a few brigades which did not correctly handle the relation between revolution and production in the favourable situation. they had relaxed their efforts in grasping ideological revolutionization and complacency had grown when high yields were achieved in grain and cotton. the county revolutionary committee carefully analyzed this and came to the conclusion that this was a reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the new situation. the fundamental factor to popularize liuchuang's experience and persist in learning from tachai was to strengthen the education of the leading bodies in ideology and political line, heighten their consciousness of continuing the revolution and of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

accordingly, the county revolutionary committee organized the cadres into various kinds of classes to study chairman mao's related teachings and to receive education in the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. in connection with the facts of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in their own brigades, they recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party and criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, especially the fallacy "production first". through study, they heightened their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

chichuang production brigade did a conscientious job in 1969 in popularizing liuchuang's experience and learning from tachai. this made their cotton yield per hectare shoot up to 1.65 tons as against 1.2 tons the year before, exceeding that of liuchuang, while grain yield per hectare increased from 5 tons to 7.5 tons. then some cadres and members felt that since their yields were higher than liuchuang's, there was not much to learn from it. seizing hold of this notion, the leading cadres at county and commune levels carried out an education in line in the brigade. they helped the leading body study chairman mao's teachings on guarding against arrogance and rashness and on continuing the revolution and encouraged it to compare itself with liuchuang in ideology and spirit. this aroused the leading members' determination to remain modest and prudent and to learn from liuchuang still better. after they heightened their consciousness of continuing the revolution and overcame their conceit, the revolution and production of the brigade

forged ahead again in 1970. cotton per hectare rose to 1.7 tons and grain to 7.6 tons.

now the people of hsinhsiang county, under the leadership of the county party committee and county revolutionary committee, are advancing courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line, firmly determined to build the county into a tachai-type county at the earliest possible moment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

MPLA Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

the youth delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola (m.p.l.a.) led by l. ferreira left here by air today on a visit to changsha, shaoshan and shanghai after concluding its visit here. the delegation will then leave china for home.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the guests and gave a dinner in their honour yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by shih huang and hu li-peng, leading members of the departments concerned.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 23rd Message To Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here on july 7 his 23rd message (part one) to the khmer nation. the full text of this part follows:

dear compatriots,

the day after their criminal coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, the gang of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-sim var-in tam solemnly promised you a "golden age" after the so-called "period of unprecedented social and economic misery of the sihanouk era" (sic) exclamation

the fascist traitors of phnompenh even baptized a beautiful phnompenh avenue, constructed several years before under my leadership, by the pretentious name of "happiness and prosperity" of the new "republican and lonnolite era" exclamation

however, today the whole world has learnt (from the press agencies of the american camp and the so-called free world) that even the people of phnompenh, "theoretically" saved by the big war into which lon nol and sirik matak have deliberately plunged our provinces since march 18, 1970, these people of phnompenh, i say, have been plunged into the despair of a miserable social and economic life to the highest point which went so far as to break the "world record" of the rottenness and dark misery kept between 1960 and 1970 by saigon exclamation

yes, the government and administration of the "republic of freedom, justice and happiness" of phnompenh set a record in rottenness, and the misery-record for the poor masses of people compelled to live under the unbearable yoke of this utterly vile "khmer republic" is beyond comparison.

sirik matak, exercising dictatorship in phnompenh in the place of lon nol who has become a "half-corpse" since the big catastrophe of "pochentong" in january 1971, attempts to make those under his rule forget this matchless and unprecedented rottenness and misery by hiding them under the flood of stupid propaganda concerning imaginary "victories won by his army" over the so-called "vietcong and north vietnamese".

the puppets am rong and long boret shout themselves hoarse in vain.... the people of phnompenh are no longer deceived by their gross lies. they see the reality of constant military defeat of the lonnolite troops, mercenaries of u.s. imperialism, in face of the heroic cambodian people's national liberation armed forces (c.p.n.l.a.f.). even the big news agencies of the western and u.s. camp have pointed out this awakening of the people of phnompenh. for example, the english cable of a.f.p. signed by laurent chevallier dated june 27, 1971 said: "observers said that one reason for the crisis was that people were frightened by the critical military situation."

those under sirik matak's rule are frightened by the critical military situation. this is clear to the whole world and exposes the vile lies of despicable am rong and long boret exclamation

in fact the military men of lon nol, transported to the battlefield in u.s. helicopters piloted by the americans (what extravagance exclamation) bring back every day to phnompenh "victories" no other than the dead and wounded. the people of phnompenh do not see "conquerors"; they see nothing but the blood-stained wounded. it is possible to judge the "victory" and "happiness" promised by false bodhisattva (future buddha) lon nol the day after his putsch exclamation

-- u.p.i. saigon, june 25, by kim willenson:

"in cambodia newsmen spotted and took pictures of ... u.s. army helicopters ferrying wounded cambodians to phnompenh from the scene of a major battle east of the capital, and sources told u.p.i. correspondent al dawson the american choppers carried fresh cambodian troops and ammunition into combat."

this is the lot reserved for the mercenaries exclamation in order to make sure that the lonnolite soldiers do not fail to die for u.s. imperialism, the u.s. masters transport them in their own helicopters. of course, the mercenaries were in good health at departure. but they are covered with blood on their return. and these poor soldiers have not even the consolation in receiving many u.s. dollars as price because a greater part of these dollars go into the pockets of the "leaders" of phnomcenh exclamation

-- a.p. phnompenh, june 23, by robin mannock:

"several helicopter loads of injured men were... brought out of... vihear suor."

every day u.s. helicopters forcibly transport lonnolite mercenaries to die. and it even happened that a u.s. colonel compelled a lonnolite general to accompany him to inspect the battlefront: a deepest humiliation for the lonnolite "republic" exclamation

-- u.p.i. phnompenh, june 22, by alan dawson:

"a u.s. embassy spokesman said nou tho was taken in an ... u.s. army helicopter, flown by a four-man american crew from the 1st cavalry division.... three u.s. embassy 'military attaches' -- (please notice that u.p.i. itself calls them "military attaches" in quotes so as to stress that in fact they are the real military chiefs of the mercenary lonnolite army of the u.s.a.) -- had ordered the helicopter ... to visit vihear suor, and took the ... general (nou tho) along, the spokesman said. two civilian newsmen and a cambodian army photographer were ordered off the helicopter by its american army captain-pilot, although all had been invited by nou tho." (this is a terrible humiliation for the "lonnolite-republican" khmers to submit to such an affront from the american captain who chased off from his helicopter the representatives of the lonnolite press invited by the so-called "general" nou tho to get into the above-said helicopter exclamation here people see that an ordinary captain regards a lonnolite "general" as his servant exclamation)

the u.s. colonel who commands in fact the khmer mercenary troops sent from phnompenh to vihear suor, treats the so-called "general" nou tho, a really puppet commander, as a dog (yes, a dog exclamation) because according to the testimony of u.p.i. (phnompenh, june 26), nou tho, at vihear suor, had no right to walk abreast with this colonel and must trail as a dog behind his master: "pictures of the colonel's visit, obtained by u.p.i., showed (col.) amos in civilian clothes (this is the height of hypocrisy exclamation) and clutching a battle map of the area, walking through various areas of the vihear suor base camp. cambodian brig. gen. nou tho ... was trailing behind amos during the american's visit."

i ask the extremely rightist monks, students, intellectuals, officers, functionaries and other compatriots, who persist in believing in "non-treason" of sham bodhisattva lon nol, to ponder well over these irrefutable testimonies of the big u.s. news agencies on the complete subordination of the lon nol army to the u.s. military men and the ignominious selling by lon nol-sirik matak of the dignity, honour and sovereignty of that part of kampuchea not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c. to u.s. imperialism-neo-colonialism.

but despite direct u.s. participation in suppressing the patriots of the n.u.f.c., these patriots have succeeded, in june alone and in the single region of vihear suor, in inflicting more than 1,000 killed or wounded upon the lonnolite troops, mercenaries of nixon, and this is the very admission of the british agency reuter which has reason not to believe the super-liar am rong and to make a personal inquiry despite of "official" statements:

-- reuter, phnompenh, june 26, by orian williams:

"the spokesman (am rong) gave government casualties as only 'light'. unofficial figures list government (namely, lonnolite) casualties as some 1,000 killed and wounded."

most of the dead which run to several hundreds are left on the spot on the order of the americans and sirik matak,

and a great number of the corpses of their mercenaries do not get even a burial exclamation these corpses rot in open air and are the prey of the vultures and savage dogs.

-- reuter, june 11: "the smell of decomposing bodies filled the air around the (vinear suor) post ...."

this is how people die for lon nol-sirik matak and their master richard nixon exclamation

now let us "leave" vinear suor to "return" to phnompenh exclamation the people of phnompenh know that as a result of "victory" hospitals have no more place to accommodate the "victorious" wounded, dying and mutilated of the lonnolite army, mercenary of the americans:

-- a.f.p., june 9, 1971: "the communist forces (namely, the n.u.f.c.) have ... inflicted heavy reverses and heavy losses on the khmer troops (of phnompenh).... the wounded are laid up to the corricors in the hospitals of phnompenh."

the seriously wounded are crowded in the corridors of the hospitals: this is the "golden age" -- "felicity-happiness-prestige" promised, amid the beatings of tom-tom on march 19, 1970 and on october 9, 1970, by the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-sim var-son ngoc thanh-cheng heng-in tam-trinh hoanh-lay inn-op kim ang-yem sambaur to the nation and to their "supporters" in particular exclamation

but the terrible misfortune brought about by their utterly vile "republic" has now fallen on the masses of civilians who are suffering terribly today in phnompenh, called by the lonnolites "city of felicity, prosperity, happiness and abundance" after the "despotic reign of sihanouk", from shortage of rice, staple food, and other daily necessities: cigarettes, salt, sugar, etc. of which our country used to have plenty and which our kampuchea exported in the sihanouk era.

-- a.f.p., june 27, by laurent chevallier:

"phnompenh was today running critically short of rice supplies and prices of this staple food have rocketed. stocks have been dwindling for ten days and today acting prime minister... sisowath sirik matak assured the population that 'the government is fully aware of this situation....' general matak added: 'i want to stress that a large quantity of rice will be imported within the framework of aid from friendly countries.' it was also learned today that 15 kilos of rice were to be distributed to each family through local bodies connected with the general mobilisation organisation. this organisation was already sharing out salt, sugar, cigarettes and electric batteries the shortage of which had led to a flourishing black market. until 1969, rice was ... with rubber the main export (of cambodia).... about last june 15 ... rice ... became hard to find and its price more than doubled. gen. matak believed that this was due to psychological and other factors, including smuggling and the problem of organising deliveries.... the minister for economic affairs, sok chhong, said ... that the enemy had spent 8,000,000 dollars to incite the population against the cambodian (lonnolite) government .... while military operations ... obliged the population to take refuge in the towns and to give up ricefields, enemy occupation of some regions led to a drop in production and serious difficulties in transporting the rice to the consumer centres. the transport situation was made worse by the army requisitioning lorries

and the lack of security on some roads leading to the capital. there were also ... reports that various army units were demanding toll charges for rice passing through their area, which would add to the cost of the commodity. finally ... smuggling of good-quality, low-priced rice to thailand and south vietnam appeared to have increased considerably, partly because the value of the cambodian riel has decreased compared with the currencies of neighbouring countries. even if the present crisis in supplies could be offset by ... imports of rice, observers believed the problem of rice-growing in cambodia would remain."

-- u.p.i., june 27: "the cambodian (lonnolite) government has asked 'foreign countries' for 92,000 tons of rice, finance and economy minister sok chhong said saturday. it will be the first rice imported into cambodia in recent memory. for the past several years, the cambodians have been exporting about 500,000 tons of rice to other... nations. sok chhong said the government has only enough rice in storage to last four months. until the ... war spread to cambodia in march, 1970, rubber and rice exports earned most of the country's ... foreign reserve holdings."

-- a.f.p., june 27, cable in french: "phnompenh is short of rice.... rice is going to be distributed (namely, rationed) at the rate of 15 kilogrammes per family.... the group chiefs of every ten houses and chiefs of islets (namely, fascist cadres charged by lon nol to watch and "supervise over" the population of phnompenh) are already charged to distribute (namely, ration) salt, sugar, cigarettes and electric batteries -- all goods the shortage of which has brought about a flourishing black market. about last june 1 ... rice could not be bought and its price reached and exceeded 20 riels per kilo against eight (riels) in the preceding month (may).... the minister (sok chhong) declared that this situation was the result of the 'enemy manoeuvres'. he said that the enemy spent eight million dollars to bring about this economic crisis and incite the population against the government."

as a worthy disciple of son ngoc thanh, the vile sok chhong did not hesitate to insult once more the people by regarding them as ignorant and incapable of distinguishing between "the believable" and "the unbelievable".

it is an infamous stupidity to assert that the "enemy", that is, the n.u.f.c., has spent eight million u.s. dollars to buy the conscience of the people and instigate them to be hostile to the "government of national salvation" of lon nol-sirik matak exclamation

first, is it believable that the n.u.f.c. -- called "vietcong" or "north vietnamese" -- can have in its coffer eight million dollars of nixon?

did sok chhong realize how enormous his intellectual stupidity was when he shamefully admitted that 300 million u.s. dollars bestowed to his gang by nixon are not enough to stop the sharp drop in the value of riel or save the population of his vile "republic" from shortage of everything (rice, cigarettes, sugar and salt, let along batteries) while the n.u.f.c. could "buy over" this population with only eight million dollars as against 300 million dollars?

did sok chhong realize how enormous was his blunder when he admitted to the world that in his "republic" his gang

possessing 300 million dollars has been utterly defeated by the n.u.f.c. which has spent only eight million dollars to win the support of the people?

this ludicrous story of sok chhong alone is enough to arouse the contempt of all peoples in the world and of our khmer people for the utterly corrupt and incapable phnompenh fascists.

even their crimes in the economic field committed against the masses who remain temporarily under their infernal yoke are countless. the following a.f.p. and u.p.i. despatches tell us that:

-- their soldiers stop all the convoys of rice and other commodities destined to supply the needs of their people, taking them as the surtaxes in real gangsterism.

-- despite the immense aid in dollars, lorries, jeeps and other means of transport given by their master nixon, their army finds the method of confiscating civilian lorries for transporting foodstuffs for the people; in addition, this army and the administration of the "republic" indulges in unbridled smuggling.

-- their air force and that of their u.s.-saigonese masters as well as their ground operations against the so-called "vietcong-north vietnamese" ruin our peasants utterly, destroy their villages, their cattle and their rice fields and drive the peasants to the cities under their control so as to prevent these peasants from cooperating with the patriots who are fighting in the ranks of the n.u.f.c. (c.p.n.l.a.f.).

-- hundreds of thousands of refugees have been thrown into dark misery where they can find neither decent lodgings, nor medicine, nor clothing, nor food: how can these poor people buy 15 kilos or even one kilo of rice of the poorest quality at the price of 20 riels per kilo while in the time of sihanouk a kilo of rice of the best quality cost only four or five riels at the maximum?

-- cheng heng, in his "head of state" proclamations repeated ceaselessly to "his people" that "as the country has got rid of sihanouk, the national economy will get out of the abyss (sic) and rise to the summit of development". lon nol, the self-styled "future buddha", went further and said: "yes, our (lonnolite) cambodia will be able to compete with japan and israel exclamation"

but what do people see today after 15 months of "national salvation" by lon nol and his gang?

the phnompenh "goebbels" long boret himself admitted on june 28, 1971, to the international press that his "republic" was going to beg rice from japan and even taiwan and seoul exclamation the beastly koun wick has been sent to the puppet government of south korea (seoul) to beg rice from it as a u.p.i. cable announced: "japan and taiwan ... and other nations ... will be asked to give... rice to cambodia, ... information minister long boret said today (june 28)... foreign minister koun wick, now on an official visit to south korea (a neo-colony of the u.s.a. like the lonnolite "republic"), will ask the seoul government to supply rice."

this is an utter disgrace for "the khmers of the lon nol era and of the lonnolite 'republic'" exclamation

some u.s. flunkeys go to some other u.s. flunkeys to beg for rice exclamation
the lonnolites, sirikmatakites and thanhites really deserve the name of sub-flunkeys of the u.s.a. exclamation

in the time of sihanouk, despite the rejection by the same sihanouk of u.s. military and economic aid, cambodia exported large quantities of rice, tobacco, cigarettes, etc. it had an overproduction of salt. it produced large quantities of sugar, cotton, edible oil, etc. as well as batteries. now, everything has to be imported, very strictly rationed and sold at prohibitive prices, accessible only to the richest bourgeoisie and capitalists exclamation

with regard to rice, u.p.i. (june 28) said that before the coup d'etat staged by the lon nol gang, "cambodian rice exports (had) averaged about half a million tons worth about 80 million u.s. dollars annually." in its despatch on the same day u.p.i. added that now thailand, the self-styled great friend of the lon nol "republic", played an abominable and absolutely diabolical trick against it by refusing to transport rice from battambang for this greatly despised "republic" and robbing the same rice by means of the black market: this is another utter disgrace for the "regime of salvation" of "national hero" lon nol exclamation and another major defeat for his vile "republic" in the politico-economic field exclamation

-- u.p.i, phnompenh, june 28: "communist (that is to say, the n.u.f.c.) troops have moved to close the highway (no. 5) between the two cities, phnompenh and battambang. (where is the so-called "sovereign" control of the provinces of battambang, pursat, kompong chhnang and kandal by the lon nol army?) thailand has refused cambodia permission to ship rice duty free from battambang through that country and then by sea to phnompenh.... in addition, thai merchants have bought much of the rice stock at border black markets, further cutting the amount on hand."

lon nol handed preah vihear over to thailand for nothing (despite the judgement pronounced by the hague international tribunal in 1962 in favour of our cambodia). the thais "recompense" him by refusing to transport rice to feed his "people" in phnompenh, and rob him of rice through black market dealings exclamation

are the monks and other "lonnolite" intellectuals proud of the results of the policy pursued by their "saviour" "in opposition to sihanouk's policy"? but the catastrophe in the social-economic field which is the deadly results of this "new policy" of lon nol's "new cambodia" does not stop at that exclamation let us read again some other world despatches by big western and american news agencies:

- the catastrophe that made all the international observers in peking laugh is what a.f.p. revealed: the u.s. economic aid to the phnompenh "republic", instead of lightening the pecuniary burden of the khmer citizens still under the lon nol-sirik matak administration, sharply increased it by creating new duties and taxes and raising the already sky-rocketing prices not only of luxury goods but also of daily necessities exclamaion

- a.f.p. phnompenh, june 21, by laurent chevallier:

"u.s. economic aid to cambodia for the fiscal year 1970-1971 amounts to 78,500,000 dollars.... the aid has however the effect of pushing up prices.... the (lon nol)

government has imposed a 50 per cent tax on products whose import is financed by u.s. aid. a similar tax... has just been imposed on products bought abroad with 'official currency' reserves."

in the same dispatch, a.f.p. also revealed that the press of the phnompenh traitors, like hungry dogs, criticized the slowness of the arrival of dollars, industrial products, tobacco, vegetable oil and wheat flour of u.s. economic aid. it said that "the delay has been criticized in the cambodian press which has... complained... united states ambassador emory swank today handed over to ... sok chhong a samll bag of flour symbolising the arrival here of 1,000 tons of wheat.... the three-and-a half month gap between the signing of the agreement on vegetable oil and tobacco leaf is regarded as normal by the americans.... the lack of certain products, particularly gasoline, was beginning to make itself keenly felt here." and the lonnolites' patron emory swank, in his reply to his hungry and insatiable "running dogs", gave them a very scathing and very humiliating lesson: "this aid is nothing more than that: an aid, mr. swank told mr. sok chhong. it cannot completely cover the budgetary deficit. it cannot eliminate all the bad effects of the war on the economy, including inflation, not be considered a substitute for your own efforts on stabilisation."

what could the traitors do? they have driven sihanouk out from power because sihanouk has constantly asked all the khmers to count essentially on themselves, on their own efforts and sacrifice to build the country and its economy independently.

these traitors have thought that the u.s. aid would bring them riches and comfort, relieving them from working. and now, swank even wants them to work exclamation this is too tall a demand on them exclamation

work? they are only capable of indulging in profiteering, smuggling and speculation.

they have justified the "deposition" of sihanouk by putting the blame on him for the evils for which they themselves are responsible.

today, their own "lonnolite youth" have driven them into a corner by asking them, "now that sihanouk has left, why is it that the corruption, rotting, profiteering and smuggling, instead of diminishing, have gone up like a rocket?"

the despicable sirik matak in his reply to kate webb of u.p.i. on march 30, 1971 said shamelessly: "corruption is a sickness not only here (in cambodia) but all over southeast asia -- indeed many parts of the world."

this is the language of shameless calumny, of the true "running dog of u.s. imperialism", as our khmer people have called sirik matak exclamation

with a view to justifying the "deposition" of sihanouk, the phnompenh running dogs asserted to our youth that "sihanouk was responsible for the scourge of corruption."

now, corruption is developing prodigiously in his "republic", but sirik matak asserted that this is a scourge rampant everywhere in asia as well as in the world.

our monks and youth who are in this dirty lonnolite "republic" must see clearly now why the lonnolites,

sirikmatakits and thannistes have insisted on getting rid of sihanouk. sihanouk was the principal obstacle to their delivery of independent cambodia to foreign countries and to their thirst for growing richer by means of corruption, profiteering and smuggling.

the "lonnolite" and "thannistе" monks, youth and intellectuals, please meditate seriously on the following testimonies:

-- a.f.p. in a dispatch from phnompenh on june 4, 1971 said: "... the smuggling ... rages... across the frontier.... this smuggling... has increased."

-- u.p.i. in a dispatch from phnompenh on march 31, 1971 said: "informed sources say many officers have profited from the helter-skelter war effort, mostly through listing 'paper battalions' on their payrolls. the estimated cost to the (lon nol) government has so far been about 1.5 million u.s. dollars". 1.5 million u.s. dollars were stolen by the lonnolite officers to the detriment of their poor soldiers. this is significant of the rottenness of the "republican" army exclamation

-- a.p. in a dispatch by robin mannock on april 3 said: "prices of meat, fish and vegetables... have risen sharply."

-- an a.f.p. despatch on march 30, 1971 said: "as far as the supply of meat is concerned, the shortage is more aggravated because of smuggling to south viet nam." here, the rottenness of the army and the "republican" administration shows itself again in the unrestrained smuggling which has deprived our poor peasants of their cattle.

this matchless and terrible rottenness of the phnompenh "republic" outrageously enriched the lonnolite, sirikmatakite and thannite leaders to such an extent that their fascist youth revolted "morally" by writing in their journal: (i cite an a.f.p. cable of march 17, 1971) "our hopes were soon crushed... after the downfall of sihanouk: the acts of rottenness.. smuggling ... spread .... we must stop all collaboration with the decayed."

but two months after this resounding condemnation of the pontiffs of their "republic" by the "lonnolite-republican" youth, the rottenness of the regime of so-called "national salvation", far from diminishing in width and depth, has even brought about the total bankruptcy of the economy and finance of which the only victims are the masses of people, the "ordinary people" living under the yoke of the extremely corrupt fascists who had the impudence to qualify themselves publicly as "saints" on march 18 and 19, 1970 exclamation

in this regard, i draw the attention of the compatriots particularly to the printing by the lon nol-sirik matak gang of banknotes and riels without any support of gold or reserve, making these banknotes and riels worthless. the proof of this is the convincing u.p.i. testimony from phnompenh on may 14: "the (lon nol) government has more than doubled the amount of money in circulation by printing unbacked riels in the past year (1970). currency in circulation has jumped from 6.5 billion to about 14 billion riels, an increase of over 100 per cent.... the economists said further inflation can be expected shortly." all the citizens, men and women, living in the filthy "republic" of lon nol, please focus all your attention on what the big american press has revealed about the prodigious and monstrous swindle perpetrated by this "republic" to the detriment of the masses of people.

the lonnolites, sirikmatakites and thanhites shamelessly put into their pockets the 300 million dollars given annually by u.s. imperialism, and they printed in 1970 alone worthless banknotes representing 7,500 million (fictitious) riels, that is to say, valueless riels. this explains why the 6,500 million riels valuable at the time of sihanouk were now forced to devalue sharply so as to compensate for the nullity of value of the 7,500 million riels newly printed by the lonnolites through swindling. the reactionary, capitalist and pro-imperialist hong kong review, "far eastern economic review", in its june 5, 1971 issue reveals that "the u.s. dollar (is) up from riels 120 to riels 250 in less than two weeks (the official rate stands at riels 55 to the dollar). the price of gold has almost doubled."

at the time of sihanouk, the dollar was worth 55 riels. after a year of the "lonnolite" regime "of national salvation", it was 120 riels for one dollar. in the 15th month of the "salvation", it went up to 250 riels for one dollar. and the "far eastern economic review" foresees a new vertical downfall of the value of the lonnolite riel in the near future, because sirik matak and his gang will not fail to print in 1971 several billion "unbacked" riels more, that is to say, riels without any value, without any support of gold or reserve in the national bank. this amounts to veritable assassination of the masses of the poor people who will finally die of starvation because of the insupportably high cost of living.

x x x

dear compatriots,

as the present message which is being addressed to you is long, i break it into two parts.

i have finished the reading of the first part. i will read you the text of the second part next week.

good-bye, dear compatriots exclamation

i give you all my regards and best affections.

long live independent, neutral, progressive and anti-imperialist kampuchea exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, july 7, 1971

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Chairman of People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu Greets French National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the republic of france. the message reads:

his excellency mr. georges pompidou,
president of the republic of france
paris, france

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of france, i express warm festive congratulations to your excellency and the great french people.

may the republic of france enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of
the people's republic of china
july 13, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai Greets French National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to jacques chaban-delmas, prime minister of the government of the republic of france, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the republic of france. the message reads in full:

his excellency mr. jacques chaban-delmas,
prime minister of the government of the republic of france,
paris, france

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of france, i express warm festive congratulations to your excellency and the great french people.

may the good relations between china and france be daily consolidated and enhanced. may the friendship between the two peoples grow further.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

july 13, 1971

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Guinean Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with sagno mamadi, leader of the military delegation of the republic of guinea, and all the members of the delegation he is leading.

the members of the delegation present on the occasion were sano tidiane, guichard guy, traore diarra, kaba abocurahamane, doumbouya gnoumamoudou, camara kaba, fofana boubacar and keita sory.

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop was present.

also present were chang tsai-chien and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the departments concerned and staff members lu kuei, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, cheng fei, li ching-hua and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Iraqi National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, warmly greeting the 13th anniversary of the national day of the republic of iraq. full text of the message reads:

his excellency ahmed hassan al-bakr,
president of the republic of iraq,
baghdad

on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the national day of the republic of iraq, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of iraq. i sincerely wish the iraqi government and people continuous new victories in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, defend the resources of their country and support the palestinian and other arab peoples' resistance against u.s.-israeli aggression. may the friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples grow daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

july 13, 1971

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, July 11, 1971)

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei gave a film reception recently at which a colour film of the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown.

present at the reception were iraqi minister of justice aziz el sharif, under-secretary of the ministry of justice akam yamulki, director-general of the political department of the foreign ministry mohamoud ali wood, and director-general of public relations of the ministry othman alani, and other officials. diplomatic envoys here also attended the reception on invitation.

the chinese embassy also gave film parties for commercial and economic circles and cultural figures and artists here.

the film was warmly received by the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Chi Teng-kuei and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Workers' Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met akira iwai, leader, tomitaro kaneda, deputy leader, of the japanese workers' delegation, and the delegation's secretary general ryoichi yasutsune and members ichizo sakai, kanji takayama, satoru tsuru, chiyuki doki, rokuro nishino, tadashi hosaka, yasuji miyazaki and osamu rikitoku, and correspondent accompanying the delegation minoru takahashi. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, workers' representatives and staff members ni chih-fu, wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, li fu-teh, wang chun-min, wang hsiu-ying, fei kuo-hui, ma ting-huai, yeh chi-yung, huang shih-ming, chen jui-hua and cheng chu-sheng.

President of Japanese Table Tennis Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association, and his wife suzuko goto and other japanese friends accompanying them left here by air for home this morning after paying a friendly visit to china and attending the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

they were warmly seen off at the airport by leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the table tennis association of china li ching-chuan, fu chih-hang, chao cheng-hung, lu ting, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, tsou po-hsien, and pan chih-kang as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and cheng min-chih.

Japanese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

after a friendly visit to peking, the japanese workers' delegation with akira iwai as leader and tomitaro kaneda as deputy leader left here today by air for a tour of southern china before leaving for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the organizations concerned, workers' representatives and staff members including wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, li fu-teh, wang chun-min, wang hsiu-ying, fei kuo-hui, ma ting-huai and cheng chu-sheng.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

the sports delegation from mauritius led by yiptong, representative of the table tennis commission of the mauritius sports association, left here at noon today by air for a visit to southern china after attending the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking. the delegation will then leave china for home.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung and fu chao-tou, and chinese table tennis coaches and players hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and others.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

the nepalese sports delegation led by hemanta rana, member of the nepalese national sports council, left here by air at noon today on a visit to southern china after attending the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking. the delegation will then leave china for home.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung and fu chao-tou, and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

also present were niranjan bhattarai, first secretary, and lt. col. keshar bahadur karki, military attache, of the nepalese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

moussa traore, president of the national liberation military committee, premier of the government and head of state of mali, in a message dated july 9 to chairman mao tsetung warmly greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the message reads:

to his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, i am particularly pleased to extend, on behalf of the malian people, the national liberation military committee and the government and in my own name, our warm greetings to the valiant chinese people and their vigorous party. we follow with keen interest your work for building a strong and prosperous country and your untiring struggle against the enemies of the chinese people. i assure you of the constant support of the malian people and their government in your struggle for the triumph of the progressive forces against the forces of reaction. please accept our sincere wishes for the happiness and success to you personally, to the chinese people, the chinese party and government.

with the highest consideration

lieutenant moussa traore
president of the national liberation
military committee, premier of the
government and head of state of mali
july 9, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Mass Rally in Commemoration of 10th Anniversary of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 11, 1971)

the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party, the pyongyang municipal people's committee and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association held this morning in mansudae assembly hall a grand mass rally in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the rally vehemently denounced the policies of aggression and war of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and fully demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of korea and china on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

those sitting on the rostrum were kim il, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and first vice-premier of the cabinet, pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet, general o jin u, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, so chol, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly, yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the k.w.p. central committee, and ho dam, minister of foreign affairs, kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, kim yong nam, deputy-director of the international department of the k.w.p. central committee, kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade, kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence, pak yong sin, minister of culture, chon chang chol, chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions, li rim su, chairman of the central committee of the agricultural working people's union, and han byong hui, secretary of the k.w.p. pyongyang municipal committee.

also sitting on the rostrum were li hsien-nien, head of the chinese party and government delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, li teh-sheng, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and members of the delegation keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, pak hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k.

the meeting hall was filled with a solemn and grand atmosphere. at the centre of the backdrop of the rostrum were a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the d.p.r.k. and p.r.c. national flags.

as comrade li hsien-nien, comrade li teh-sheng and all the members of the chinese party and government delegation, accompanied by comrade kim il, comrade pak sung chul and other korean comrades mounted the rostrum, welcome music was played and the people of all circles present at the rally stood up and gave a long ovation, expressing warm commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and enthusiastic welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms.

the national anthems of the p.r.c. and the d.p.r.k. were played after the opening of the rally.

comrade pak sung chul spoke at the rally (text of the speech is released separately). then li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, presented a banner to the chinese party and government delegation in the name of the rally. the banner is inscribed with the words: "long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity cemented in blood between the people of korea and china [illegible]"

then, comrade li hsien-nien delivered a speech on invitation (text of the speech is released separately). after his speech, the chinese party and government delegation presented the mass rally with an embroidered portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, shaking hands with chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

after the two speeches, comrade kim il and comrade pak sung chul enthusiastically shook hands and warmly embraced with comrade li hsien-nien. the entire audience stood up and applauded thunderously for a long time, reflecting the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity of close unity and mutual assistance between the korean and chinese peoples. the speeches of comrade pak sung chul and comrade li hsien-nien were time and again interrupted by prolonged warm applause.

ministers of the korean cabinet, high-ranking officers of the korean people's army and responsible members of social organizations also present at the rally.

all members of the chinese embassy in korea, representative of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission, and chinese engineering and technical personnel were also present on invitation.

the rally proceeded from beginning to end in an enthusiastic atmosphere of militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemies.

the rally concluded amidst the strains of the internationale.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul's Speech at Pyongyang Rally

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 11, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet, at the mass rally here today commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the rally was sponsored by the k.w.p. pyongyang municipal committee, the pyongyang municipal people's committee and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrades of the chinese party and government delegation,

dear comrades,

today, the people of our country solemnly commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

in greeting this festive day, i, entrusted by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the government of the republic and in the name of the entire korean people, extend warmest congratulations and militant regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people.

at the same time, i express warm welcome to the chinese party and government delegation headed by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, which has come to our country to attend the activities commemorating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the present visit of the chinese party and government delegation to our country and its participation in the activities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have once again borne out clearly that korea-china friendship is deepening daily.

ten years ago, in face of the increasingly flagrant aggression and new war provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, korea and china signed the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the signing of this treaty is an epoch-making event further consolidating the unbreakable militant friendship and flesh-and-blood ties formed by the people of our two countries in history. but to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, it is a heavy blow.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, has pointed out: "the korea-china treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance manifests the identical will of the korean and chinese peoples to further strengthen the friendship between korea and china which has been cemented

in blood and expresses the firm determination of the two peoples to wage resolute struggle to defend the fruits of victory of socialism against the imperialist aggression and to defend peace."

in the past ten years, this treaty has greatly contributed to bringing the relations of militant alliance and friendly cooperation of the two peoples to a new and higher stage, smashing the new war provocations of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, defending the security and fruits of victory of revolution of the two countries from enemy encroachment and safeguarding as well as consolidating peace in asia and the world.

we are satisfied with this and once again highly evaluate the historic significance of this treaty.

at the same time, we hold that this treaty is of greater significance in the present situation when the aggressive collusion of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism directed against the revolutionary people of korea, china and other asian countries is being stepped up daily. the development of the situation requires the people of our two countries to further strengthen our unbreakable relations of alliance.

at present, u.s. imperialism directs its spearhead of aggression against asia, directly employs its aggressive forces to step up its war of aggression, mobilizes japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in asia in accordance with the notorious "new asia policy", and struggles desperately in an attempt to prevent the speedy growth of the revolutionary forces in this area and maintain its colonial rule by resorting mainly to the method of "using asians to fight asians".

while intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the indochinese peoples, u.s. imperialism, as part of its overall scheme to extend the aggressive war to the vast area of asia and commit aggression against the socialist countries, is frantically stepping up its war preparations in korea, continuing to occupy taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and carrying out incessantly aggressive activities against the chinese people.

japanese militarism revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism is actively taking part and serving the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression against asia and, as payment for this service, is attempting to renew its vice dream of a "greater east asia coprosperity sphere" and conducting increasingly flagrant activities of re-aggression against asian countries. after putting up the signboard of the "nixon doctrine", u.s. imperialism is speeding up new war preparations by strengthening its aggressive forces behind the smokescreen of the fraud of "reducing" u.s. occupation forces in south korea, accelerating the modernization of the south korean puppet troops, establishing a system of emergent airborne operation to south korea and creating not long ago the "mixed rok-u.s. army group", etc. at the same time, it frequently sends armed agents, armed spy ships and high altitude reconnaissance planes to intrude into the northern part of the republic for espionage activities, turns the demilitarized zone into a fire base and constantly makes armed provocations along the military demarcation line.

all these facts clearly show that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, after openly announcing their ambition for joint piratic aggression against asia in the so-called u.s.-japan "joint communique" at the end of 1969, have now gone to the extent of plotting aggression against korea, china and other asian countries.

the japanese militarists who started massive penetration into south korea after the conclusion of the so-called "rok-japan treaty" under the manipulation of u.s. imperialism; echoing with the u.s. imperialists' fraud of "reducing" the u.s. troops occupying south korea, clamoured that japan "cannot but study a programme for her defence of the republic of korea" and that "if it can be supposed that the self-defence forces will in the seventies conduct operations in a certain place outside japan proper, that place will be korea", etc. they are also brazenly plotting to dispatch their aggressive forces to the korean front.

japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism even conducted provocative "joint u.s.-japan naval exercises" in the sea near our country. chieftains and large numbers of officers of the japanese "self-defence forces" successively went to south korea openly or covertly, strutted along the military demarcation line and held secret talks with the pak jung hi puppet clique on war.

japanese militarist chieftains who openly declared that south korea is within japan's so-called "sphere of defence" recently clamoured for "a defence sphere with a radius of 1,000 nautical miles centring around tokyo". this laid bare their aggressive ambitions.

the japanese militarists' clamours about "defence" and "protection" are only a smokescreen to cover up their aggressive ambition to introduce their aggressive forces into south korea to strangle the revolution there and then launch armed aggression against the northern part of the republic.

the japanese militarists even brazenly declared that the chinese mainland is their "lost land" and "native place" and have stepped up daily their aggressive activities against china.

they cherish territorial ambitions towards taiwan, continue to pursue stubbornly a hostile policy towards the people's republic of china, go ahead frenziedly of others to plot the intrigue of "two chinas" and even set up a "liaison committee" of japan, south korea and taiwan to contrive heinous plots for aggression against korea and china.

the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement engineered recently by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries openly paved the way for japanese militarism to make military aggression against korea, china and other asian countries.

then the u.s. and japanese reactionaries called a meeting of the "japan-u.s. consultative committee on security" in tokyo and dished up another "arrangement" to turn okinawa into their joint base for aggression in asia and even extend japan's "sphere of naval and air defence" to china's sacred territories the tiaoyu and other islands and the taiwan area.

of late, arch u.s. imperialist warmonger spiro agnew and japanese militarist chieftain eisaku sato crept into south korea at the same time and even brought a "representative" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to hold secret talks

on "security questions" with the pak jung hi puppet clique. all these facts clearly show what a dangerous stage their aggressive intrigue has reached.

at present, the situation before us is similar to that at the end of the 19th century when japanese imperialism colluding with u.s. imperialism sent out large numbers of aggressive forces to launch armed aggression against and intervention in korea and china on the pretext of suppressing the armed uprising of korean peasants.

we resolutely denounce the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' vicious intrigues carried out by relying on their aggressive collusion as an intolerable provocation against the korean and chinese peoples and a serious threat to peace in asia and the world.

the u.s. imperialist aggressors must immediately stop their criminal aggressive activities against the korean and chinese peoples, immediately get out of south korea, taiwan and all other parts of asia where they are entrenched, taking along with their aggressive troops and lethal weapons. japanese militarism must give up its futile attempt to unleash aggression again.

at present, u.s. imperialism is plotting to have koreans fight koreans, as it did in carrying out the plan of "vietnamization" of the war in indochina, and make asians fight asians with the japanese militarists as its storm troopers so as to achieve its aggressive aim easily. seizing this opportunity, japanese militarism is trying to reestablish its colonial rule in korea and asia.

but this is only a pipe dream. the fact that u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism have conducted aggressive activities more rabidly does not show their powerfulness but, on the contrary, prove that they have been driven into an even more difficult position.

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, points out: "historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces". history will never go backwards. the people in the socialist new east including those of korea and china who have grown up and become strong as a great revolutionary force against imperialism and colonialism in our era will never stand idly by when u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism dangerously play with fire.

should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries embark on the road of launching a new adventurous war in disregard of the repeated warnings of the people of korea, china and other asian countries and the peace-loving people of the world, they will surely suffer a more ignominious defeat and inevitably come to their doom.

comrades,

the communist party of china founded by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has traversed a long and glorious road of struggle for 50 years. the chinese people under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party have won great victories. the people's republic of china stands erect as a mighty anti-imperialist, revolutionary force in asia.

the victory of the chinese people's revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china marked a basic turning point in the life of the chinese people. they are a historic event which is a heavy blow to the world imperialist forces and has turned the balance of forces in the international arena decisively favourable to revolution and socialism.

after the victory of the revolution, the chinese people, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, have turned old china which had been backward for a long time into a great powerful socialist country. especially in recent years, they have, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, smashed the revisionist scheme for the restoration of capitalism, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, and incomparably strengthened the economic strength and military capability of the country.

china has successfully carried out atomic and hydrogen bomb tests and launched man-made earth satellites. all these show clearly that china has won great victories in strengthening her economic and national defence strength and developing her science and technology. this is another heavy blow to the policy of nuclear blackmail of u.s. imperialism.

at present, the chinese people are united even more closely around the chinese communist party with their great leader chairman mao tsetung as its head and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy head, and, in the light of the policy of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", are actively launching a new upsurge of revolution striving for the implementation of the militant tasks laid down at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising irresistibly. the korean people rejoice from the bottom of their hearts as over their own over all the brilliant achievements scored by the chinese people in revolution and construction, wholeheartedly wish them still greater successes in their future struggle.

we korean people, under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung, after freeing ourselves from the colonial rule of the japanese imperialism, have brought about epoch-making changes in revolution and construction and turned the northern half of the republic into an impregnable revolutionary base which can thoroughly defeat any enemy aggression, guarding staunchly the eastern outpost of socialism.

our people have put into full practice the juche idea of our leader in all fields and have fulfilled with glory the historical tasks of socialist industrialization, thus transforming the backward, colonial and agricultural country into an industrialized socialist country with full political sovereignty, a solid independent national economy, a powerful self-defence force and a prosperous and developed national culture.

on the basis of these brilliant successes, our people are further accelerating the chollima march along the brilliant road pointed out by the great leader comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, so as to strive for the complete victory of socialism, promote the unification of the fatherland independently and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

we are not afraid of any enemy provocation or machination and we can punish at any time those enemies who dare to attack us if only we have the brilliant leadership of the outstanding

leader, the inexhaustible strength of the people rallying closely around the party and the leader, a powerful independent economy, the invincible revolutionary armed forces, an armed people and a territory which has been turned into a fortress.

The South Korean people look to the northern half of the republic as the invincible bulwark of unifying their fatherland. They are waging a tougher struggle against the fascist violent suppression by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and for freedom, liberation and the unification of their fatherland.

Today the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is mounting steadily in South Korea. The voice of people of various strata for intercourse between the South and the North, and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland is higher than ever before. This indicates the inevitability of the collapse of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the present military fascist dictatorship.

The fifth session of the fourth Supreme People's Assembly convened last April once again expounded the 8-point national salvation programme for all patriotic forces in North and South Korea to realize the unity of the whole nation, smash the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and the criminal conspiratorial activities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and promote the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Our people who enjoy the active support and solidarity of the progressive peoples the world over will smash the machinations of the enemy aimed at perpetuating the national division, and will certainly realize the unification of the fatherland.

The fraternal Chinese people have consistently given our people resolute support and assistance in all the just struggles against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for building socialism and unifying the fatherland.

For our people, this is a tremendous force of inspiration. Our people give active support to and voice solidarity with the Chinese people in their just struggle against the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, and for the liberation of Taiwan.

The close cooperation and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples in their common struggle against the U.S.-Japanese aggressors and their lackeys and for the victory of the great cause of socialism are the powerful factor for completely putting in check the criminal activities of the enemies and for ensuring peace in Asia.

Korea and China are neighbouring countries separated only by a river. The people of the two countries are reliable revolutionary comrades-in-arms and intimate class brothers who have for a long time fought shoulder to shoulder in their common struggles against foreign invaders.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organised and led by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean communists and revolutionary workers and peasants took up arms in struggle not only for the recovery of their own fatherland, for the freedom and liberation of their own people but also for rendering active help to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people.

during the period of the war of liberation of the fatherland waged by our people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the brotherly chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and holding aloft the banner of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, sent to the korean front the volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters who shed their blood in helping.

on the korean battlefield, the heroes of the chinese people's volunteers, bringing into play their matchless bravery and collective heroism, performed tremendous feats in the fight for smashing the u.s. imperialist armed aggression. under any difficult circumstances, they always lived up to their high honour as internationalist fighters.

the sacred common struggles against the u.s.-japanese aggressors waged by the korean and chinese people, who share weal and woe, set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism, which will shine forever in the history of liberation of mankind.

after the korean armistice, the chinese people have also given sincere assistance to our cause of rehabilitation and construction.

today, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the republic and the entire korean people, i avail myself of this opportunity to express deep thanks to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people, who have consistently offered sincere internationalist assistance to the people of our country in the struggle for freedom and independence and today are still rendering whole-hearted assistance to the people of our country in socialist construction and in the struggle for unifying the fatherland.

the militant friendship, unity and comradely relations of cooperation between the peoples of korea and china, established and nurtured personally by the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung, were cemented in blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and have stood the test of history. therefore, they will never waver in any storm and will give play to ever greater vitality in all aspects.

comrades,

today, in order to resolutely smash the increasingly intensified activities of aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and completely shatter the aggressive u.s.-japanese collusion, it is very important to strengthen the militant unity of the people of the revolutionary countries in asia.

the people of korea, china, viet nam, laos, cambodia and all other revolutionary countries in asia who suffer directly from the u.s. imperialist aggression, will unite closely to unfold an energetic common struggle to drive out the u.s. imperialists from south korea, taiwan, south viet nam, laos, cambodia and other places in asia where they are entrenched, to smash the u.s. imperialist plots of using asians to fight asians, and thoroughly frustrate the japanese militarist ambition for taking the opportunity to launch fresh aggressions.

to defeat imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, it is necessary to further strengthen not only the unity of the people of revolutionary countries in asia, but also the unity of the people of all revolutionary and fighting countries in the world.

our people will, as in the past, hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, and unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the world working class, the fighting asian, african and latin american peoples and all the peace-loving peoples of the world to carry on the resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the victory of the great cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

our people actively support the just struggles of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples who are waging heroic wars of resistance to the u.s. imperialist aggression.

our people express firm solidarity with the japanese people who are fighting against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the complete independence, democracy and peace of their country.

we shall unite closely with the people of the revolutionary countries in asia, the palestinian and other fighting arab people, the african and latin american peoples fighting for freedom and emancipation, and all the revolutionary people of the world to carry out resolute struggles for striking at u.s. imperialism and chopping off all its claws.

if the revolutionary people of the world act in unison to launch vigorous struggles against u.s. imperialism and its allies, then imperialism will eventually be perished and the people of the world will surely win in their struggle for national independence and socialism.

in the correct struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, we are very happy to have, as our comrades-in-arms and brothers, the chinese people, people loyal to the revolutionary spirit of righteousness.

through the practical struggle against the imperialist aggressors, our people have come to know through our own experiences that the destinies of the korean and chinese peoples are connected with each other. on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, our people, faithful to the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, will also do their utmost in the future to strengthen and develop constantly our militant friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people.

long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity forged in blood between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people exclamation

long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Pyongyang Mass Rally

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 11, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade li hsien-nien, leader of the chinese party and government delegation, today at the pyongyang mass rally under the auspices of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party, the pyongyang municipal people's committee and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance:

respected comrade kim il,

respected comrade pak sung chul,

comrades and friends,

today is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. we the chinese party and government delegation are very glad to attend this grand rally in pyongyang, the heroic capital of the democratic people's republic of korea, and join our korean comrades-in-arms in commemorating this day of great historic significance. first of all, allow me in the name of the chinese party and government delegation to extend, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, the most cordial greetings and the highest respects to the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and to the korean workers' party and the korean government and people exclamation

coming to your great country, we have been accorded a most enthusiastic and friendly welcome and reception by the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people. for this, i once again express hearty thanks on behalf of all the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation.

ten years ago, the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung personally visited china at the head of a korean party and government delegation, and the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded between china and korea. in accordance with the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, this treaty laid down various measures of all-round cooperation and mutual support and assistance in the common struggle of our two countries against imperialist aggression and for the building of socialism, thus forming a strong political and military fraternal alliance between our two countries. the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is an important event in the annals of the friendly relations between our two countries. it has not only further consolidated in treaty form the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship between our two peoples but also ushered in a new stage in the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

when the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded between our two countries ten years ago, u.s. imperialism was pushing with accelerated tempo its policies of aggression and war in asia and the far east, and both the chinese and korean peoples were confronted with u.s. imperialist

aggression and threats. the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was directed against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war; it is in complete accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples as well as the revolutionary interests of the people of asia and the whole world. at present, with the development of the situation in asia and the world, the importance of the strengthening of unity between the chinese and korean peoples and the great significance of the formation of the fraternal militant alliance between our two countries have become increasingly clear.

in the past ten years, u.s. imperialism has accelerated the revival of japanese militarism in asia and expanded its aggressive activities against asian countries in order to realize its wild ambition for world domination. in actively pushing its so-called "new asia policy" and "nixon doctrine" of "using asians to fight asians" since its assumption of office, the nixon government has stepped up its employment of the japanese reactionaries and tried hard to use the japanese reactionaries as its storm-troopers for its aggression in asia. as a result of the "joint communique" issued by nixon and eisaku sato in november 1969 and the indefinite extension of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" from june last year, this treaty has been expanded into a new military alliance for aggression against asia. furthermore, in mid-june this year, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries concluded an agreement on the so-called "reversion" of okinawa on the basis of the japan-u.s. "joint communique". through this agreement, u.s. imperialism, under the name of returning the "administrative rights", has not only retained its military bases in okinawa but will also send japanese troops to okinawa so that japanese military strength can be further incorporated into the u.s. system of aggression in the far east.

obsessed with wild ambitions, japanese militarism fostered by u.s. imperialism is anxious to go forward to the forefront of aggression in asia. under the signboard of so-called "purely defence-oriented preparedness", the sato government is carrying on arms expansion on a scale and at a pace unknown before. meanwhile, the japanese reactionaries have openly declared that korea, taiwan and the strait of malacca constitute japan's "lifeline", thus including the western pacific into japan's spheres of influence. the japanese reactionaries have, moreover, made the brazen clamour: korea is "essential to japan's own security" and taiwan is a "most important factor for the security of japan"; they even frantically declared that if the chinese people are to liberate taiwan, japan will exercise its "right to self-defence" and so on and so forth. this is indeed the height of rampancy exclamation. japanese militarism has now stretched its aggressive claws into south korea and china's taiwan province. it is stepping up its political, economic and military expansion and infiltration into south korea and taiwan, in a vain attempt to place south korea and china's taiwan province again under its rule and turn them into japan's colonies. in indochina, the japanese reactionaries are actively serving the u.s. imperialist war of aggression. all this fully shows that the japanese reactionaries are embarking on the old path of aggression against korea, china and other asian countries in a wild attempt to realize its old pipe dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", and that japanese militarism has daily become a dangerous force of aggression in asia.

both the chinese and korean peoples were subjected to aggression by japanese and u.s. imperialism. our two peoples waged protracted struggles against japanese and u.s. imperialism.

at present, in face of the grave menace posed by the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the further strengthening of the unity between china and korea is a sure guarantee for the security of our two peoples. the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance stipulates: "the contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state. in the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal." in accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the chinese people will unswervingly fulfil their treaty obligations and strengthen their militant alliance with the fraternal korean people. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries obdurately launch a war of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples, the chinese people will take up arms without the slightest hesitation and fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people once again till complete victory.

comrades and friends,

the korean people are a heroic people long tempered through revolutionary wars. under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party, the korean people drove out the japanese aggressors through protracted revolutionary war and established a socialist system in the northern part of korea; then they defeated the u.s. imperialist aggression through the great fatherland liberation war and victoriously defended the fruits of revolution. after the armistice, the korean people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have implemented the principle of "political independence, economic self-sustenance and national self-defence", rapidly healed the wounds of war with a "chollima" (winged horse) speed and achieved tremendous successes in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence, turning their country into a prosperous socialist industrial state. under the victorious banner of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the korean people are advancing in big strides on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction with high militancy. in the meantime, maintaining high revolutionary vigilance, they have dealt heavy blows at the military provocations and sabotage activities by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique. the democratic people's republic of korea has always stood rock-firm at the eastern outpost in asia and has become a staunch bulwark in opposing u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the chinese people bounclessly admire the fraternal korean people for their revolutionary spirit of working hard for the prosperity of their country and sincerely wish them continuous new and still greater successes in their future struggle.

in order to win national liberation and the unification of their fatherland, the heroic south korean people have waged dauntless struggles over a long period against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys; the patriotic democratic forces in south korea are daily expanding and the revolutionary mass movement is developing in depth. the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of korea put forward by the korean workers' party and the korean government last april has won warm support and extensive response from the people of all strata in south korea. the chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the korean workers' party and the korean government on promoting the independent unification of

the fatherland and resolutely support the south korean people in their just struggle against u.s.-puppet fascist rule and for the unification of their fatherland. we firmly believe that u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its scheme to perpetuate the division of korea and that the korean people's just struggle for the unification of their fatherland will surely triumph. the 3,000-li expanse of the beautiful land of korea will certainly be unified and the 40 million korean people will certainly be reunited. this is the inevitable trend of history and no force on earth can stop it.

at present, under the leadership of the party's central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, the people of all nationalities in china are advancing courageously along the revolutionary line laid down by the party's ninth national congress, "unite to win still greater victories". our great proletarian cultural revolution is deepening on all fronts. china's third five-year plan for the development of the national economy has been successfully fulfilled, and the new fourth five-year plan has already begun. industrial and agricultural production is going up steadily. to guard against imperialist aggression and sudden attacks, our people are stepping up preparedness against war. throughout the country, there is a new upsurge in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. tested through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat in china has become even more consolidated. the chinese people have not forgotten for a single moment that u.s. imperialism is still occupying china's territory taiwan province, and that our compatriots in taiwan are still living in dire sufferings. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan exclamation this goal must be attained exclamation this goal can certainly be attained exclamation

comrades and friends,

the present international situation is excellent. as pointed out in the china-korea joint communique of april last year, "the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries."

we are happy to note that holding aloft the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the three peoples of indochina, uniting closely and growing ever stronger through battle, have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the revolutionary armed struggles of the people of southeast asian countries are developing in depth. the japanese people's struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is mounting daily. the peoples of korea, china, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries have formed a powerful united front in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors continues to forge ahead against storms. the cuban people are carrying out unremitting struggles against u.s. imperialist aggression and threats. in order to defend their state sovereignty and national interests, an increasing number of small and medium countries are getting united to wage struggles against big-power hegemony. whether in asia, africa and latin america or in europe, north america and oceania, the struggles against imperialism and all reactionaries

are surging forward with irresistible force. in the united states, the american people's struggle against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination is mounting vigorously; revolutionary mass movements have erupted within the united states itself on an unprecedented scale, landing the u.s. ruling clique in deep political, economic and social crises. in a word, history is advancing, the struggles are continuing, and the revolution is developing. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are besieged ring upon ring by the world people, and no force on earth can ever save them from their doomed complete defeat.

people of the world, unite, advance wave upon wave and persevere in struggle, then they will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys exclamation victory will surely belong to the people of the world who are fighting valiantly exclamation

comrades and friends,

china and korea are fraternal socialist neighbours linked by rivers and mountains. our two peoples are comrades and comrades-in-arms standing on the same front. our two countries are as closely related as lips and teeth, sharing weal and woe. as the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung has said, "the korean people and the chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other." the chinese people have always regarded the korean people's struggle as their own struggle, the korean people's difficulties as their own difficulties, and the korean people's victories as their own victories. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." always following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will unite with the korean people, fight side by side and win victories together with them in the future common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation

long live the heroic korean people exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

long live the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung exclamation

long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung exclamation

Mass Rally in Northeast China Border City Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 11, 1971)

more than 1,000 workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army as well as other revolutionary people in the border city of tantung, liaoning province, northeast china, held a rally today in warm celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

attending the rally were leading members of the tantung municipal committee of the communist party of china, the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tantung. korean comrades in tantung attended the rally.

tao kuei-chun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. tantung municipal committee and vice-chairman of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee addressed the rally. he said: the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is a great milestone in the history of friendly relations between the people of china and korea. it has further consolidated the great militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries.

he said: u.s. imperialism is at present stepping up its pursuance of the policies of aggression and war in asia. being revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism is intensifying armaments expansion and has already become a dangerous force of aggression in asia. it is of great significance to further consolidate and strengthen the fraternal and militant alliance of china and korea in face of the situation. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to impose war on the people of the two countries, we will, as always, resolutely unite with the people of korea in carrying through to the end our fight against the common enemies.

the rally ended with shouting of slogans: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

after the rally, the korean comrades attended a theatrical performance singing praises of the great friendship between the people of china and korea in the company of leading members of the c.p.c. tantung municipal committee, the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality.

Mass Rally in Chinese Border City of Tumen Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 11, 1971)

more than 1,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities in tumen city, kirin province, northeast china, held a rally today in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

attending the rally were leading members of the tumen municipal committee of the communist party of china, the city's revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed there. korean comrades in tumen attended on invitation.

in his speech, hu chen-hua, secretary of the c.p.c. tumen municipal committee and chairman of the tumen municipal revolutionary committee, said: the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed between china and korea fully reflects the common desire of the people of the two countries for developing their friendship and cooperation. it expresses the firm determination of the two peoples to oppose imperialist aggression and to defend the common security of the two countries and peace in asia and the rest of the world.

in the past decade, this treaty has played a tremendous role in consolidating and developing the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of the two countries and safeguarding the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the two countries.

he continued: china and korea are fraternal neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth and the people of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the people of our two countries supported each other, encouraged each other and together defeated the aggressors in their protracted struggles against u.s. and japanese imperialism in the past. and we will continue to unite with the korean people, fight and win victories together with them in the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and japanese militarism which is being revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism.

the revolutionary people at the rally shouted slogans: "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

the rally received a message of greetings from the people's committee of onsung county in north hamkyung province of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the rally wound up with a show of the films "the chinese people's friendship delegation visits korea" and "strike at the aggressors".

Shenyang Mass Rally Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 11, 1971)

over 2,000 revolutionary people of all circles in shenyang held a grand rally today in warm celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the friendship delegation from north pyongan province of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak yung gwan, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial people's committee, as its head and other korean comrades in shenyang attended the rally and were given a warm welcome.

attending the rally were leading members of the party, government, army and other circles in liaoning province and shenyang municipality including hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, chang feng, chang wu, tsai yung, yang chun-fu, chang hai-tang, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, pi wen-ting, wu chin-feng, wang tsung-chou, ling shao-nung, li su-wen, li fan-ching and cheng hsiang-chiu.

the rally was presided over by wang tsung-chou, secretary of the shenyang municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee. yang chun-fu, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, was the first to address the rally.

he said: the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded against the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. it fully conforms with the basic interests of the people of china and korea and the interests of the revolutionary people of asia and the rest of the world. at present, in face of the grave menace of u.s. imperialist expansion of aggression and revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, to further strengthen the unity of the people of china and korea is a reliable guarantee of the security of the people of our two countries.

he said: the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance provides: "the contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state. in the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal." alongside with the people of the whole country, the people of liaoning province are determined to unswervingly fulfill the duties defined in the treaty and strengthen its militant alliance with the fraternal korean people. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to impose a war of aggression on the people of china and korea, we will take up arms without the slightest hesitation and again fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people until complete victory is won.

comrade yang chun-fu spoke highly of the tremendous victories the heroic korean people had won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the

korean workers' party. he said: "these victories are a great support and encouragement to us the chinese people." he warmly praised the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea. "we will always follow chairman mao's teachings, unite closely with the fraternal korean people and fight to the end to defeat our common enemies", he said.

comrade pak yung gwan, leader of the korean delegation, spoke amid warm applause. he said: the conclusion of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance embodies the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of our two countries in their protracted, arduous struggles. it demonstrates the firm determination of the people of the two countries to oppose their common enemies.

in his speech, comrade pak yung gwan praised the chinese people for the great victories they had won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung. he said that these victories had further strengthened and consolidated the socialist economic base and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

comrade pak yung gwan enthusiastically described the important achievements the korean people had made under the leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung in implementing the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, in the country's socialist construction, in ennancing the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, in consolidating national defence and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland at an early date.

he continued: the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have in recent years stepped up their counter-revolutionary collaboration and this has greatly intensified tension in asia. they especially direct the spearhead of aggression against korea and china. u.s. imperialism not only has occupied the chinese territory taiwan and the southern part of korea but is also using these regions as its military bases for aggression against the northern part of our country, china's mainland and asia as a whole, thus jeopardizing the security of korea and china and the whole of asia. we, the people of korea and china, must unite still more closely and fight heroically against our common enemy. final victory belongs to the people of korea and china and the people of other asian countries.

hosts and guests exchanged banners at the rally amid an ovation. all present shouted slogans wishing that the great friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea would last forever.

Changchun Grand Rally Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 11, 1971)

more than 1,500 people from all walks of life in changchun held a grand rally today to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

present at the rally on invitation was the friendship delegation from ryanggang province of the democratic people's republic of korea with ui gi in, vice-chairman of the ryanggang provincial people's committee, as its leader and hwang jin hu, deputy director of the propaganda department of the ryanggang provincial committee of the korean workers' party, as its deputy leader. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people at the rally.

attending the rally were wang huai-hsiang, first secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china, first political commissar of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the party, government and army units of kirin province and changchun municipality including hsiao tao-sheng, juan po-sheng, cheng chi-chiao, yao tien-lu, feng chan-wu, su chun-lu, chai hsiang-kun, huang yun-chang, chen cheng-tsai, kao chang, shih lo, hsu te-fu and chia po.

the rally was presided over by su chun-lu, first secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee. juan po-sheng, secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, spoke first. he said: the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance plays an extremely important role in consolidating and developing the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the people of china and korea, in strengthening the two peoples' struggle against their common enemy and in safeguarding the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the two countries. he said: at the time when u.s. imperialism is stepping up its policies of aggression and war and its use of japanese militarism, it is of great practical significance for us to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

in his speech, comrade juan po-sheng highly praised the great victory of defeating the u.s. imperialist aggression in the fatherland liberation war and the brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the post-war period won by the korean people under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. he said: the korean people firmly oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. this is a powerful support to china. the democratic people's republic of korea is becoming stronger with each passing day and has become a staunch bastion at the outpost in the east against u.s. imperialism. we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

juan po-sheng said: if the u.s.-japanese reactionaries dare to provoke a war of aggression against chinese and korean people, the people of kirin province will, as the people of the whole country, carry out the obligations laid down in the treaty, strengthen the unity and fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people till complete victory.

delegation leader ui gi in took the floor amid warm applause. he said: the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance indicates that the traditional friendship and relations of cooperation sealed in blood between our two peoples in the protracted revolutionary struggle against our common enemy has grown to a new and still higher stage; it has dealt a heavy blow at the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

he said: the korean people heartily rejoice at the achievements made by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party. china's victorious great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the revisionists' plot to restore capitalism, further consolidated the positions of revolution and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

he declared: no force whatsoever can destory the traditional amiable unity and revolutionary militant friendship which was sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people and which has stood the test in history. invincible is the strength of the korean and chinese people who are fighting against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the building of the great cause of socialism. the korean people will, as always, hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the struggle against imperialism and the u.s., and forever remain in close unity with the chinese people and together we fight and together we win victory.

enthusiastic applause burst forth when silk banners were exchanged between the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and the korean ryanggang provincial friendship delegation.

yesterday evening, the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet warmly welcoming the korean ryanggang provincial friendship delegation. later, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms watched a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "raid on the white tiger regiment".

Leading Comrades of Chinese and Korean Parties and Governments Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

leading comrades of the chinese and korean parties and governments held talks this afternoon. they exchanged views on the further strengthening of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea as well as on other questions of common interest to both sides. an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks.

taking part in the talks on the korean side were: kim jung rin, head of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee; kim man gum, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; members of the delegation: kim chol man, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, li bong gil, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. chagang provincial committee, han yong nak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and political commissar of the first army group of the korean people's army; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k., and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned choe dong hyok, pak jae son, bae yong jae, choi bong chol and chu jin guk.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned liu chun, han hsu, chang jui-chieh, chang ting-yen, chao ching-tien and hu chien-wen.

Korea-China Friendship Association Greets Chinese Friendship Associations

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

the central committee of the korea-china friendship association on july 11 sent a message in two separate copies to the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the full text of the message reads:

peking,

the china-korea friendship association,

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries,

on greeting the 10th anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, we extend to you and through you to the fraternal chinese people our warmest congratulations.

this treaty has brought to a new stage the traditional friendship, unity and cooperation and mutual assistance between the peoples of the two countries cemented with blood in a long and arduous revolutionary struggle against their common enemy and has made great contributions to smashing the plans for aggression and new war provocations of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, to defending the security and socialist fruit of the two countries and to safeguarding peace in asia and the world.

the people of our country will, as in the past, completely fulfil the obligations stipulated in the treaty, oppose aggression by imperialism with u.s. imperialism as its chieftain, firmly defend the eastern outpost of socialism and make continuous efforts to further strengthen the militant friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people.

we sincerely wish that the fraternal chinese people unite closely round the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader and win new successes in the struggle for socialist economic construction and for strengthening the national defence capability.

may the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples last forever.

the central committee of the
korea-china friendship
association

july 10, 1971

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lays Wreaths at Monuments to Korean, Chinese, Soviet Fallen Heroes in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 11, 1971)

the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien as its head and comrade li teh-sheng as its deputy head this morning laid wreaths at the "monument to the fallen heroes of the korean people's army", the "korean-chinese friendship tower" and the "moranbong liberation monument" here.

the three wreaths laid in the name of the chinese party and government delegation bore the following inscription respectively: "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the korean people's army exclamation" "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers exclamation" and "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the soviet red army in the anti-fascist war exclamation"

accompanying the chinese party and government delegation in the wreath laying were leading members of the korean party and government comrade pak sung chul, comrade yang hyong sop; kim yong nam, deputy director of the central committee of the korean workers' party, colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence, li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the delegation was also accompanied on the occasion by ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and staff members of the chinese embassy in korea.

Mass Calisthenics Performance Held in Pyongyang To Warmly Welcome Chinese Party, Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 11, 1971)

a mass calisthenics performance was held by the people's committee of pyongyang city at the moranbong stadium this afternoon to warmly welcome the chinese party and government delegation with comrade li hsien-nien as its head and comrade li teh-sheng as its deputy head.

present at the performance accompanying the chinese delegation were korean party and government leaders comrades kim il, o jin u and yang hyong sop; as well as ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; kim yong nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party, and others.

in more than two-hour performance, tens of thousands of young and junior gymnasts with their fine and harmonious movements vividly demonstrated the revolutionary heroism with which the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the workers' party, have performed feats in successfully carrying

out the anti-japanese armed struggle, the fatherland liberation war, socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as the struggle against u.s. imperialism and for the unification of the fatherland. they also amply displayed the korean people's revolutionary spirit of daring to make revolution, being dauntless and working hard through self-reliance.

during the performance of mass calisthenics, a series of magnificent pictures and slogans appeared and changed one after another in colour on a vast living screen formed by 10,000 people in a whole section of the grandstands opposite the tribune. at the beginning of the performance, it was presented on the screen a huge portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung. also appearing on the screen were the following slogans in chinese and korean: "warmly welcome the chinese party and government delegation exclamation" "long live the militant friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation" "long live the anti-u.s. common front of the revolutionary people of korea, china, viet nam, cambodia, laos and other asian countries exclamation" "long live the world revolution exclamation" "a long, long life to comrade kim il sung exclamation" "a long, long life to comrade mao tsetung exclamation"

on concluding the performance, all gymnasts formed a multi-coloured pattern in the field, while all others at the stadium sang in unison the "song of general kim il sung" and the chinese revolutionary song "the east is red". then prolonged ovations of "longevity" resounded in the sky. at this moment comrades li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng and other members of the chinese party and government delegation on the tribune, as well as korean comrades kim il, o jin u, yang hyong sop and others, all rose to their feet, warmly waving to the crowds; and the whole stadium became a sea of friendship.

officials of the chinese embassy in korea; ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and chinese engineering and technical personnel were also present at the performance on invitation.

Chinese Party, Government Delegation Visits Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 12, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, head, comrade li teh-sheng, deputy head, and all members of the chinese party and government delegation this morning visited the "red flag mangyongdae revolution school". they were accompanied by korean party and government leaders comrade pak sung chul and comrade yang hyong sop, as well as kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kim yong nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the school, founded in 1947 with the concern of premier kim il sung, is a military academy for training military and administrative cadres.

when the chinese delegation arrived at the school, they were welcomed at the gate by colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and lieutenant general li o song, principal of the school. the cadets of the school lined the road to welcome the delegation and presented red scarves to all its members.

after they were shown around the school, the members of the delegation saw ball firing by cadets of the school.

the chinese delegation presented to the school a colour photo showing the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung cordially shaking hands with each other.

staff members of the chinese embassy in korea were present on the occasion.

China-Korea Friendship People's Commune Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

more than 1,000 members of the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts today joyously celebrated the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance at a meeting attended by comrades-in-arms from the korean embassy here.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, ma jang ok, counsellor, and his wife, choi jong keun, commercial counsellor, and his wife, sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and his wife and other comrades from the korean embassy.

han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, addressed the meeting. on behalf of the commune members, he expressed heart-felt gratitude to ambassador hyun jun keuk and his wife and the other comrades from the embassy for joining the commune members in celebrating this festival of militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples.

han yu-shen, member of the chinese journalists' delegation recently back from a visit to korea, made a report at the meeting. he said that the delegation had been deeply impressed by the profound proletarian feelings of the korean people for the chinese people during its visit to korea. he reported on the brilliant achievements of the korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung. han yu-shen pointed out: the democratic people's republic of korea is today a strong bulwark at the anti-imperialist forefront in the east.

ambassador hyun jun keuk made a warm and friendly speech, which was punctuated by enthusiastic applause. he said: since its conclusion ten years ago, the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has contributed tremendously to safeguarding the security and

socialist achievements of korea and china, smashing new war provocations by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and safeguarding peace in asia and other parts of the world.

the ambassador said: u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the sworn enemies of the korean and chinese peoples, are making more ferocious attempts to invade korea and turn her into a springboard for invading china and the asian mainland. this scheme is being put into practice step by step. but our enemies miscalculate. we serve the u.s. and japanese imperialists this warning: look in the face of present-day reality and don't take reckless actions. if they do not draw due lessons from their past fiascoes but start a new war of aggression against the peoples of korea and china, they are bound to perish.

ambassador hyun jun keuk praised the achievements the members of the china-korea friendship people's commune had made in production by vigorously acting on the call of their great leader chairman mao "in agriculture, learn from tachai". he wished them still greater success in the future.

the meeting ended amid shouts of the slogans: "long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

the meeting was rounded off by a show of the documentary "heroic people, brilliant achievements", which was shot by the chinese journalists' delegation during its visit to korea.

attending the meeting were leading members of the organizations concerned wang hsiao-yi, lu wei-chao and wang hsing-wu.

Peking Soiree in Honor of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china gave a soiree here today in honour of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending the soiree were comrade kim jung rin, head, and comrade kim man gum, deputy head, of the delegation, members of the delegation comrades kim chol man, li bong gil, han yong hak, kim gil hyon and kim jae bong, the personnel with the delegation, and comrade ma jang ok, coursellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and his wife, and other korean comrades in peking.

present were leading comrades of the c.p.c. central committee yao wen-yuan, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso and leading members of the departments concerned including chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, wu teh, li chiang, shih shao-hua, liu ta-yu, wang hsi-ke, wang chen and han hsu.

the comrades-in-arms of the two countries saw a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" presented by the china peking opera troupe.

after the performance, the leading party and government comrades of china and korea went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success. amid enthusiastic applause, the korean party and government delegation presented a basket of flowers to the artists and the slogan "long live the friendship between the chinese and korean people exclamation" appeared on the stage backdrop.

this morning comrades on the korean party and government delegation saw an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the company of shih shao-hua, han nien-lung and other comrades. /1

Chinese Party, Government Delegation Visits Premier Kim Il Sung's Former Home in Mangyongdae

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 12, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, head, comrade li teh-sheng, deputy head, and all the members of the chinese party and government delegation visited premier kim il sung's former home in mangyongdae this morning.

they were accompanied by korean party and government leaders comrade pak sung chul, comrade yang hyong sop; and kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kim yong nam, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the korean workers' party; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and other korean comrades.

the leading korean comrades introduced to the chinese comrades-in-arms the revolutionary deeds of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the chinese comrades carefully looked around the former home of premier kim il sung and articles on display.

staff members of the chinese embassy in korea also visited there in accompany of the delegation.

Korean Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1971)

the sports delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee, left here by train for home this afternoon after attending the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun and sung chung, and chinese table tennis coaches and players

including hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung, hsi en-ting, lin hui-ching and cheng min-chih.

also present were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SUDAN

President Nimeri Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Khartoum, July 11, 1971)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council of the sudan and prime minister yesterday received here yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Delegation of Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

a 20-member delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation with johan mannerheim, vice-president of the federation, as its leader and anders lennartsson, member of the national committee and chairman of the stockholm branch of the federation, as its deputy leader arrived here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including li chuan-chung, lin chen, hsing jen-hsien and chu kun.

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china international travel service gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the swedish guests.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1971)

the sports delegation of the united arab republic led by yenia abou heif, member of the u.a.r. table tennis federation and member of the african table tennis federation, left here for home by air at noon today after attending the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung and fu chao-tou, as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

present at the airport were mahmoud hassan selim, minister of the u.a.r. embassy in peking, and nabih omari, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the syrian arab republic in peking.

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